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IN THE WORKERS' FATHERLAND

(See Page 3)

Our Short Story

OLD LETTERS

By THOMAS BRA

Ramnath rose from his cot with difficulty and tottered wearily into an aged easy-chair. With lean shaking fingers he took the tumbler and sipped the milk.

Cold milk. He smiled. He looked at his bony left hand, now grey and thin and wrinkled with age. Veins stood out like sturdy roots. And the brown scar on the wrist, the scar which was a memory and memento. Ever since—how long ago was it—ever since Sudha upset the pot of boiling milk on it, he drank only cold milk. He had sneaked up behind her and suddenly embraced her. "Oh, why did you come to the kitchen!" she had cried. It had scalded her hands too. From then on, cold milk as penance. But he liked it. Ice-cold and calm, suiting his attitude toward life. Ramnath was seventy to-day, seventy and lonely and weak with only memories for company. How many memories; how many experiences! Yes, he was all alone except for these beautiful recollections and some faded old letters.

Ramnath smiled once again—the older he grew the more he smiled quietly to himself—and got up slowly. He knelt by a rusty trunk and opened it. Letters—dozens of faded letters, letters he had received from all his friends.....letters embodying a part of the story of his life, the passions, the pitfalls, the few tears and the immense laughter.

There they were—all of them neatly arranged, decked with strings and strips of cloth, as though displayed at a charity show. His life as an exhibit! Profane thought—and yet, somehow humorous, somehow wistfully fascinating. Yellow covers, white, pink; oblong, small and official—there they were, the old, forsaken, almost forgotten contacts with people and passions, now on paper smouldering, flickering.....As Ramnath gazed on these small bundles, he felt a strange paining friendliness for the spirit that was in these letters. Under each cover, as in a coffin, lay a friend or an emotion, waiting to be resurrected.....and in its quiet charm—the charm of all our yesterdays—was peace. The charm of faded life and the cheer that was its recalling and his pathetic, winsome biography reposed in these old letters—these memories—these closed gateways to a thousand vehemences. In short, to life. HIS life.

His hands shook as he opened a big envelope and held the letter to the evening light. From his father. His all-understanding all-forgiving father. "Take good care of your health, my son", he had written. Yes, like all anxious fathers. He had just joined the College for his B.A., and this was the first of the few letters he ever received from his father. "You have only one great responsibility, which you should not overlook in the haste of your youth: the responsibility to yourself." Goethe's maxim. Ramnath smiled as he read about his youth. Yes, he was young once. Young and lusty and irresponsible. Full of ideas and vigour. Full of a quaint fighting spirit, rebellion against life itself, against its sham ideals and its sordidness. Perhaps that was why he ignored his father's warning. He had gone to a city where he was free like a jungle bird. Spent money like water, wrecked his health. No, he was not responsible to himself. Not even consciously grateful to his father. He was too weak-minded and pleasure-loving. Then it came—he failed! The remittances from home ceased. Not as a punishment, but out of necessity. "If you had known with how much difficulty you were being sent the money you would not have so squandered it." Then followed repentance, regret. He knew he was now left to himself to fight the whole world; he realised how he had nearly flung his life away, flung it deliberately into the mouth of disaster. But wisdom came with defeat: he decided to start afresh; and so he wrote to his father telling of his grim resolve . . . But a day too late. His father died before the letter reached him. But Ramnath knew that his father had forgiven and understood.

Ramnath sighed and selected another letter. Ah, here was charity, beauty, love! Here was the breath of spring and youth! "Dear Mr. Ramnath, if you think I am going to put up with all your impertinence you are mistaken. You go out of your way to make me look a fool. I do not care to appeal to your sense of decency, but I warn you I shall have to tell my father, if . . ." and so on. A long letter written in a small, graceful hand on pink paper. He held the letter to his nose. No, it smelt no more of roses. Ordinary garden roses it was but how he loved the scent! It was no more fragrant, except in memory; it was not even pink, it looked a faint yellow-grey. Three sheets protesting against his attentions, and a warning! He remembered how he had replied to this formal snub. It was short and crisp, wasn't it? Yes, and *that* was the whole point. He addressed her, "Darling Sudha", and wrote that he had meant her to look a fool—that was why he behaved like that—but she was a beautiful fool and that he loved her and wished to marry her. Daring step to take, he knew. If she took that to the old, fierce, grey-bearded Principal, her father, he would certainly be expelled. But that was a magnificent risk he felt he should take.

Ramnath chuckled as though pleased with his ancient daredevilry. Then with a fond gesture he took another yellow-pink letter—the reply from Sudha. "O Ramnath, Ramnath . . ."

It was a love-letter. Simple, passionate, touching. He knew then how well he had succeeded. "I didn't know, I didn't know you loved me, oh, I didn't know,and I was in agony . . . You may not realise, my Ramnath, how much I love you. I love you, as I never thought, I could love anything or anyone. I love you, I need you, I must be yours! As long as I live I want to live with you....."

In that strain plaintive, fresh and virginal words flowed from her. It was as if he had opened the floodgates of a young soul, as if he had touched a vibrant chord. He married her and she realised her exquisite wish. She lived with him as long as she lived. But that was only for three short years. Sudha, pretty vivacious Sudha, died in childbirth, leaving him baffled and sad. The child too had died. And that was the end. How they had planned that babe's future! "Bharat" they had wished to call *him*. Or rather *he* had wished. For *he* had compared Sudha to Shakuntala, fairer yet, being real and his own. Sudha had smiled gaily and kissed him. Let him be Bharat! But now—dead. Both Sudha and Bharat. In three years Ramnath's eyes filled with tears.

"Babaji!"

"Ah, Sudha, child! Come."

A girl of nine skipped into the room. A little plump, rosy-cheeked girl who presented in every respect a contrast to this frail septuagenarian. She was agile, talkative and shrewd.

Ramnath took her on to his lap. This child was the Bharat that he had found in his old age. To be loved when old to be young again and childish—with this Bharat. She was the neighbour's daughter, and her real name was Nirmala, but he called her Sudha, and she in her wisdom let him, for she knew his story and loved him.

"Oh, Babaji, you're crying!"

"I am not," protested Ramnath shamefully.

"Yes, you are. See, here's a tear!" She daubed a plump finger across the wrinkles around his eyes and showed up a crystal tear.

"Well, I was crying because you came very late today."

But the child was wiser than he. "Oh no, Babaji, you cannot trick Sudha. Won't you say, won't you please tell Sudha why you are crying? Sudha won't speak to you if you don't!"

Ramnath smiled happily. Whenever she referred to herself in the third person, he could not help smiling. He liked the name Sudha.

"Well, then", he said slowly, "I shall tell you the truth, Sudha. I am seventy years old today."

"You are? It is your birthday?" she cried joyously. Somewhat too buoyantly, thought the old man. But then she was only nine!

Sudha's simple happiness could not be curbed or concealed. She shouted and danced and sang and talked. To her it was not the seventieth birthday that was important, but that it was his birthday. Ramnath looked on silent, but smiling; looking on childhood with the indulgence and the supreme amiability and the vague jealousy of a very old man. Here, he said to himself dispassionately as though he were not Ramnath but another man watching the scene of merriment, here met a bud and a decaying fruit; he with his life already ebbing out like streams of light at sunset, she with her life slowly opening out. More joys in store for her, more experiences, more happiness, and, yes, who can avoid them? More tears. Ramnath visualised child Sudha as a grown-up girl. Beautiful lady. Poised, intelligent, and like a fawn or a fairy. And she would fall in love; she might even be cheated or jilted in love: yes, that's where tears came in. But she would grow up striding towards happiness. Sudha was meant to be happy.

The child had crept on to his lap again. She turned her large, wise eyes on him.

"Babaji", she said, "are you afraid of death?"

Ramnath started as though slapped. Then seeing the serious expression in her eyes, he laughed a feeble laugh and fondled her head and said,

"Bless you, Sudha, what a shocking question to ask an old man! But I understand, you're no ordinary child. Well, I'll tell you. Am I afraid to die? No. I don't think so. No, I am not afraid. It is not fear, Sudha, and I have no fear, because I have almost nothing to preserve, nothing to cling on to, nothing to give. I am not afraid to die. But I do not really want to die!" Ramnath sheepishly and half-apologetically smiled.

"Why not?" asked Sudha.

"Why not?" The old man laughed. "Do you know what death is?"

"No," she said simply.

"Nor do I!"

"But you *must* know—you are seventy!"

"Yes. I'm seventy, but I do not know what death is. I don't know where we go when we die, whether we go anywhere at all. We just go into a long and endless sleep, I suppose. But that does not matter. What matters is that death means a lot. It means that I will go away from you, go far, far away. We can no more sit and talk in the evenings..."

Sudha looked away sadly. But she did not cry—she was too brave for that. Still her mind was disturbed by the thought that she might no more run in to talk and play with this dear, lean and lonely old man and to hear his long, beautiful stories. She could not find any answer to the problem, so she was sad.

Ramnath noticed the sad resignation on the face of the child and guessed the profound thoughts going on inside that dear young head.

He said, "But you must not be sad, Sudha. There is nothing strange in my going away. Don't you remember Pipi, the dog? How we loved him and how much of a friend he was! But he died, he left us—still we lived on, didn't we? You must be brave, my child."

"Are you brave, Babaji?" she asked.

Ramnath looked stupid. No, he was not brave he knew; and he now felt that the child also knew it.

"Sudha, you will now run along to your mother—I have some slight work to do."

Sudha got up, but paused and asked, "But you will be brave, Babaji, won't you?"

"Yes, of course", he muttered.

Ramnath turned to the letters again. Charmed memories of fights and failures, of worries and triumphs and friendships. He took out a bundle of letters tied neatly with a piece of jute string. Old Kumar's fiery letters. Full of venom and vitriol now, now kind and meek and desperately helpless. Five years of incessant discussion. Politics, religion, love, art, life. He opened a letter at random and glanced at it "... and when one approaches metaphysical dialectics, there is a quiescent thrill, an ineffable joy of intellectual activity. The question whether man lives after death, whether the soul has a post mortem existence, can best be understood and answered, not by meddling with philosophers, but by introspection, disinterestedness and a thorough communion with nature. We must perforce seek light from our intuition. Wordsworth knew that "trailing clouds of glory do we come from God who is our home." How can one doubt it? Doesn't one feel within himself the cosmic urge, the eternal consciousness, certifying the soul's all too pellucid omniscience and deathlessness? . . . ." And so forth. Juggling with words which in spite of his anxiety to be clear were clothed in obscurity, as though his thoughts were thick with passion. Ramnath had sent merely a line in reply to that—a mere line, but a torpedo all the same. "Why do you write such rot?" he had written. Cruel it was; but vital. It had elicited from Kumar a letter of pathos and tenderness. There it was—another long one, almost wistful in its tone. "Forgive me, my friend . . . Your understanding and love are greater than our vapid discussions. . . . Let us each experience the thrill the bodly joy that is life . . . and then, after ten, twenty, forty years, let us compare notes—not to see who has won the debate, but to find out how it has fared with us . . . ." That had been the last letter. He had caught pneumonia and died that December. Compare notes! After 40 years! Yes, the sentiment and the wish were here—he was here too, after 40 years; but the frail, insolubly fretful Kumar had gone.

"Are you afraid to die?" What a child that Sudha! She always made one think. Whereas what he wanted was to feel, to experience, to have sensations, not thoughts. Still . . . . No, he was not exactly afraid. What was there to be afraid of? He had had his span of life—three score years and ten today. He had had his meagre share of luck and misery. But lonely? Yes, loneliness was terrible. A negation of all that one wanted. He had no appalling desires: his passions had long ago cooled. He had even learnt to be able to be lonely. Now solitude did not matter; only life mattered. "One responsibility ..... towards oneself."

Affectionately he passed his hands over other bundles of letters. Replies to applications for jobs—regrets, regrets. He had gone through four years of his youth without a job. Of course he had worked and earned a livelihood. Living on his pen. He had written stray articles to magazines. (Now perhaps he could write his greatest work: his life as seen by himself! But who cared?) Friends had slowly fallen out, riches had refused to come. And then, at fifty, he had started on a venture. A step into sociology. He set out with the vigour and optimism of an adolescent to improve the world. To clean it and rid it of disease and malign elements. That was another tremendous failure. Not only had the world continued in its wickedness and cruelty, but it had ignored him and left him weak and disillusioned after his struggles. But it was, perhaps, worthwhile, the attempt rather than the achievement. At least it was an activity and life, as he saw it, was after all a series of activities, one following close upon another.

Ramnath rose up and lay down on his cot. Lay very still and breathed. So this was going to be the end? The finish of a colourless, unnoticed life of a man—just another human being. Life! A vague picture on which you added your own dirty little sketches . . . . A journey, perilous and poised, as on a tight rope, step after step, from one activity to another. Regrets? Tears?—None. No, he regretted and repented nothing. His life was a nondescript blankness: not a novel, but a feeble reality, a period in which nothing happened that really mattered. Was his life then a failure? Was 70 years of living, breathing, feeling, doing, a waste? What did all those letters mean? True, he had achieved nothing. Power, money, fame—none of these. But then, what had anyone ever achieved? Those so-called famous men! What, he wondered, might have been their deathbed reflections? Very much the same. What, then, was the meaning of life? It was all so mysterious like the smile of the Sphinx. Ramnath sighed at the futility of it all, and passed a hand over his wrinkled brow.

No use now to think of those things. Life is like that: it gives, it takes, and one must be ready to depart. No tears, no regrets!

But was he brave?

For five minutes the old man lay gently fretting, and then a glorious peace descended upon him. Night set in, and his ashy-pale body lay stretched on the cot, serene, motionless, almost meaningless.

And then the door opened and in ran with frantic eye and troubled face the child Sudha. She ran to the cot and fell on it, crying,

"Oh Babaji, Babaji!"

Ramnath, disturbed, opened his eyes and smiled at her. "Why do you cry? I am not dying, Sudha, I am not dead!"

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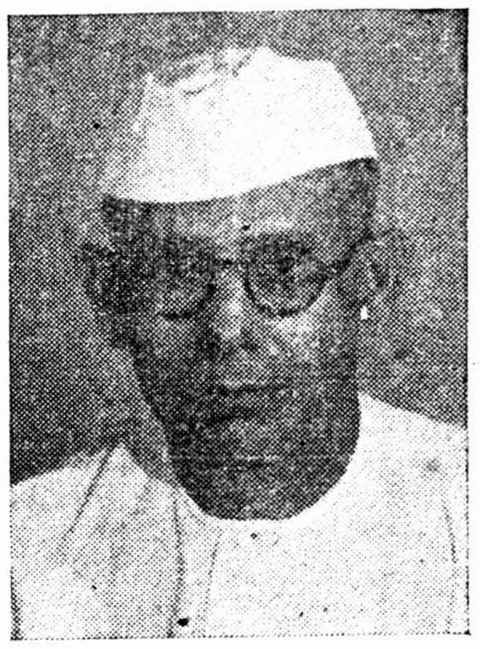
IN THE WORKERS' FATHERLAND

Full Racial Equality Is Keynote Of Soviet Society

By AMIR HYDER KHAN



AMIR HYDER KHAN,
veteran revolutionary, is ideally suited to greet the Soviet Union, on behalf of India, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Leaving India at an early age, Khan tramped and worked his way round the world—as sailor, airman, mechanic, student, agitator—and spent several years, studying and working, in the Soviet Union.

In this article of personal reminiscences he recalls some highly interesting and significant events he witnessed in U. S. S. R.

On the 7th November the peoples of the U. S. S. R. will be celebrating the twenty-seventh anniversary of their victorious revolution, with redoubled efforts to wipe out the Nazi-Fascist tyranny from the face of the earth.

The Soviet was proclaimed following the successful uprising of the Petrograd (Leningrad) workers and soldiers who overthrew the provisional Government (of the Capitalists and Landlords). The revolution at first began in the European parts of Russia and subsequently, like a prairie fire, spread throughout most of the former Czarist Empire.

The Declaration of Rights of the working and exploited peoples established the fundamental principles of Soviet Polity. Russia was proclaimed a republic of workers' and soldiers' deputies, founded upon the basis of free association of free peoples, as a federation of National Soviet Republics. The principal objects of the Soviet Government were laid down in the declaration as follows.

"The abolition of all exploitation of man by man, the complete abolition of division of society into classes, the ruthless suppression of exploiters and establishment of a society organised on socialist lines."

While striving for the fulfilment of this historical task of the great Proletarian Revolution, the various vicissitudes which the Soviet peoples and their leaders have gone through are well-known. But, as an Indian belonging to an enslaved nation, who had enjoyed the hospitality and freedom of the Soviet Soil, which I can never dream under the present regime of my own country, it behoves me to recall the common traits of the Soviet Peoples of the period I have lived amidst them.

RUSSIAN TRAITS

Even ordinarily the Russian people are well-known for the following characteristics:—

"Dobro-duoshienwii" (good soul). But in practice it means much more than merely good nature. They never wish to harm anyone and desire best wishes for everybody. No meanness and pettiness in the common people; in short they are of a magnanimous nature.

"Gastie-prii-mnwii" (hospitable) to the extent that a Russian will give away his last piece of bread to a guest even if he himself has to go without anything to eat.

"Lyubopwitnwii" (curious) but not in the usual sense in English. It implies a keen desire to learn, to know everything. In their quest for knowledge they make inquiries for every sort of information when they meet a stranger such as all about the social and economic conditions of his country peculiar customs and conventions, etc even upto very intimate and personal things they like to know.

"Otkroviewii" (open-minded) that is usually the Russians are frank and honest and sincere in their dealings and expression without any diplomacy or hypocrisy.

Such are the ordinary people. The new Russians have removed many conventions and taboos. Usually self-criticism and sincere expression of opinion is considered to be a great virtue in Soviet land. Whenever I used to visit the people's homes or working places they were the first to point out their short-comings and backwardness instead of hiding them, but with due promises that they were trying to remedy the faults and would succeed in the near future.

SYMPATHY FOR FOREIGN WORKERS

The Soviet workers, after the revolution, have developed to the extreme limits their instinctive sense of international solidarity and sympathy for foreign striking workers and struggling colonial peoples. After the civil war and famine when reconstruction had commenced the plants and factories which were damaged during the revolution, the material conditions of the working people of U. S. S. R. were far from satisfactory. Still when the British General Strike began on the 1st May 1936 (I happened to be in Moscow on that date) I witnessed in every factory and workshop that, besides contributing cash on the spot, the workers voted in mass meetings that a certain per cent of their wages should be deducted from their monthly earnings to be sent to the strike funds as long as the strike continued. In the atmosphere of intense solidarity and sympathy for the striking workers, even the students of our (Eastern) University who were getting only ten roubles per month as pocket expense also voted half a rouble per month to be deducted per student and sent to the strike funds for the duration of the strikes.

After a week the reformist leadership of the British Trade Union Congress had called off the General Strike, still seven to eight hundred thousand miners under the leadership of Mr. Cook who was the General Secretary, of the Miners' Federation continued the Miners' strike for over six months or so. The striking Miners were helped regularly throughout the strike by the workers of the Soviet Union with their voluntary financial contribution.

The same way they helped the first united struggle of China (from 1925-1927) which commenced from the day of the massacre of the Shanghai workers by the British-controlled Police. It grew into a mighty upheaval against the foreign imperialist concessions in China, Extra-territorial rights, the internal feudal war lords who were acting as agents of foreign powers against the unity of the country. As long as it had remained a people's united struggle for freedom the Soviet people did everything to help the movement with every possible means, even if it meant depriving themselves of many material comforts

SOVIET HELP FOR INDIAN RAILWAYMEN

In early 1928, in Moscow city, there was in session the International Transport Workers' Conference. I was participating in it as a fraternal delegate. Through the Tass Agency we got the news of shooting of Railway workers at Lilloah (near Calcutta). Immediately a resolution was moved by the Soviet transport workers' delegation to condemn those who were responsible for shooting unarmed Indian workers. And, through telegraphic transfer, they immediately sent some financial help from their union fund to the striking workers of Lilloah.

I never came across a single instance when the striking workers of any part of the world or colonial people struggling for their national liberation were not helped by the Soviet workers with their sincere sympathy and even direct financial contribution as long as it was possible.

The Soviet workers have a specially soft corner in their hearts for Indians and Negroes. In India they see a great and ancient civilised country which has been mercilessly oppressed and exploited for a long time by the foreign powers. Yet they always talked to me about the bright future of free India when the people of U. S. S. R. and the people of free India will have unhindered social and cultural and economic contacts, when they would visit each other and have many intimate and personal relations

As for Negroes, the Soviet people sympathise with them because the race as a whole has been cruelly and shamelessly subjected to exploitation, slavery and endless subjugation by the advanced capitalist nations. Therefore the Negroes never have had a chance to grow into a full-fledged nationhood. Otherwise they probably could have contributed something distinct and original of their own to the combined knowledge and culture of the human race as a whole. Probably 99 per cent Negroes are the most oppressed and exploited people. Therefore the Soviet people always look at them as a great revolutionary reservoir against the colonial oppression and exploitation, once they become conscious of their own strength. The Negroes who are everywhere looked down upon with a prejudice, in the Soviet Union the working people treat them with affection and respect

NO NEGRO-PHOBIA PERMITTED

Towards the end of 1930 I happened again to be in Moscow, when an ugly incident took place which extremely agitated the working peoples of U.S.S.R. It so happened that in connection with the first five-year plan, Soviet authorities had to import many American, Canadian, and other foreign technicians and engineers. On their agreement they were entitled for special pay and living conditions At the outskirt of Moscow there was under construction some mechanical plant in which some of these imported foreign technicians were employed. There was a special dining hall for them. By chance one Negro worker entered the dining hall intended for the white foreigners. One of the white foreign technicians forcibly drove the Negro worker out of the place. In the southern states of U.S.A. I have seen that Negroes are not allowed to eat in the same dinning room as the white people, as in India an orthodox high class Hindus do not allow a Harijan or a non-Hindu to enter his kitchen. But it was not India or U.S.A. It was U.S.S.R. and that too round Moscow The incident was seen by some Russian workers who duly reported the same to the authority concerned. The very day a detailed version of the episode appeared in the Moscow papers and simultaneously throughout the Soviet Unions. The Press gave full publicity to the incident It caused a great commotion among the working people. The question arose as to what ought to be done with the man responsible for driving the Negro worker out of the dining room. There was no such precedent. Therefore throughout the U.S.S.R. the working people were invited to express their opinion as to what was to be done.

All over the U.S.S.R. meetings were held. In every meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that in the Soviet Union all the toiling peoples are comrades, and brothers. The Soviet Land is common Fatherland of the working people of all lands. In such a land the Negro-phobia and anti-social or racial prejudices of the American slave-owning class and exploiters could not be tolerated. Therefore the person who was responsible for such an unpardonable offence must be summarily expelled from the Soviet Union. Accordingly the individual concerned was expelled from U.S.S.R.

In short in the land of the Soviets a worker of any race or nationality enjoys full citizen rights equal to the sons of the soil and he moves everywhere with self-respect and dignity, without feeling any inferiority complex or handicap or any other mental worry that he is a foreigner or lower than any one else.

Such human relationship is only possible when the exploitation of man by man is put to an end as it has been done in Soviet Union as it is this exploitation that is the basic cause of all inequalities, injustice, prejudices and other social evils.

PRECIOUS TEARS....

BY M. M. KHATKHATAY

O War! shall I call thee an Angel or a Ghost?
Fortunes for many didst thou bring; sorrows for most!
Thy dark-winged shadows overcast the entire Earth,
Under which thrived heroism, cowardice, grief and mirth!

Many glorious deeds faded like lovely flowers unseen,
Timid, cruel, black acts, remain on memory's white screen!
Upon countless homes thou hast showered destruction and death
Thy icy fingers plucked rosy blossoms of hope and health!

Wheels of machine thou didst madly whirl with furious speed,
In thy greedy arms, greedy Big Business alone did well feed!
For us hunger, starvation, famine, despair, disease, die not.
Yet millions die: honour fame, glory, they get unsought!
Precious than war-earned wealth are the pearls shed from grief-stricken eyes
Which forming unnumbered rosaries to celestial heights rise!

This Man Called TITO!

By CONSTANTIN SIMONOV, famous Russian writer

MOSCOW (By Cable).

I have just had the good fortune to meet Marshal Tito and have a talk with him. In this brief dispatch I do not intend to give a full portrait of this remarkable man. All I can do at the moment is to give a sketchy account of our meeting and conversation.

For obvious reasons I shall not specify the point on the map where it took place. The surrounding landscape was a typical mountainous region: woods beginning to yellow, maize fields on patches of level land, dark roofs, small peasant huts. I found the Marshal in one of those huts where he stopped for a brief stay.

Adjutants kept coming into the headquarters, a room in the peasant hut, with urgent papers and noiselessly disappeared again behind door. Marshal Tito sat at an improvised desk. He wore a light steelgrey tunic with insignia on its collar—two gold leaves on red field.

Handsome And Virile

The Marshal's face, animated and smiling when he talked, impressed me at the same time by a sort of singular detachment. It seemed as if neither animation of laughing nor the conversation itself interfered even for one moment with the intense mental activity with which he was preoccupied all the while. The Marshal was very attentive but at the same time he seemed to be thinking of some thing infinitely more important than the conversation. There was good nature, perhaps even gentlenes in the look of his calm, pensive eyes. But at the same time I felt that woe betide him that roused his anger.

The Marshal's tanned face is handsome: with that virile handsomeness of a man who has gone through many experiences in his life. His hair with a generous sprinkling of grey surmounted his high forehead. The furniture in the room was the simplest kind of furniture I have seen bundreds of times in the Red Army Headquarters during the swift offensives: table, stools, maps. The only thing that distinguished this room from others was the presence of a huge wolfhound which accompanies the Marshal everywhere. The "Tiger" sat next to the table and his clever, alert, canine eyes scanned everyone who entered the room.

I first met the Marshal at his evening repast Several General Staff officers were assembled at the table. The conversation soon became general. The day as all recent days, brought good news of fighting, and there reigned the animation characteristic of people who have gone through severe trials but can already see a better future ahead. In such minutes reminiscences about the past crop up quite naturally.

The conversation turned on Mihailovich and the treacherous blows he had dealt partisans when in the days of his strength.

"Yes, ranks of his followers have thinned," said the Marshal. "Even his son and daughter are now fighting in ranks of partisans." And, with a hardly perceptible smile he added: "There was a time in 1941 when some romantically inclined foreign newspapers even called Mihailovich a Robinhood."

All laughed and someone asked, "What d'you think should he be called now?"

"Now?", mused the Marshal, "now he might be called—how d'you say it in Russian? Nieudachnik Neerdowell."

All laughed again but this time the Marshal did not smile. In the way he pronounced that Russian word, which sounded so strange in that room, there was no forbearance or forgiveness; there was only infinite contempt in it.

Chetniks

The conversation touched on the activities of Mihailovich's Chetniks.

"Their number grows smaller every day, remarked the Marshal Mihailovich wanted to implant his influence among people by means of birches. Yes, literally by means of birches. When he invaded Montenegro he had every second Montenegrin birched in order to make people join his troops. He thought he could cow them. Here is a Montenegrin." The marshal nodded to one of his officers. Ask him how the proud Montenegrins liked it. To-day the Chetniks have perhaps no more an implacable enemy than they".

Marshal Tito

I don't remember in what connection the German death camp at Majdanek was mentioned.

"There was a Majdanek in Yugoslavia too; its name is Jasinovec," said the Marshal. "You will probably see it. Germans were as methodical there as in Majdanek. They set up a small factory where heavy wooden hammers were manufactured. In Jasinovec people were killed by blow of such hammers on head. One group was made to kill another and then it was killed in its own turn by the next group".

The conversation turned on the first hardest period of German occupation. Tito recalled how he had arrived from Zagreb in Belgrade which had just been taken by Germans. A terror reigned in the city. To be found in streets at night meant death. All doors of houses, apartments and rooms had to be kept open. It was prohibited to close them on pain of death. Germans would break in anywhere at any time. For many weeks on end Tito slept without undressing with revolver under his head. The Marshal suddenly interrupted his story and smiled mirthfully.

"The only thing that reassured me in those days was the fact that I lived in the fourth house from that of Lieut. General Schroeder, Commandant of Belgrade. Yes, those were hard times," he added, "I have rarely been so happy as on one occasion in Belgrade when I was told that we had in our possession the first fifteen rifles seized from Germans. Several months later we captured from Germans whole war factory in Uzice. Its daily capacity was 420 rifles and sixty thousand rounds of ammunition." True, our powder supplies for ammunition soon ran out, but we still had some shells we captured. Later Germans broke into Uzice but the factory had done its work for us. We removed machines into mountains and we ourselves cleared out ten minutes before the arrival of Germans. Yes, in those days I often had to make long trips on foot in mountains."

The supper ended as abruptly as it began. After a second's pause the Marshal suddenly rose from the table, nodded to those present and silently withdrew to another room.

"He has gone to work," said one among the officers after a moment of silence and one felt in the tone of his voice a deep and sincere respect for every minute of precious time of the man who had just left the room.

Background

Next day the Marshal received me and consented to reply to several questions. Here is a hasty record of the conversation.

In reply to my query the Marshal told me a few details about his childhood and youth. He was born in a small Croatian village. His father was a poor peasant. He had three brethers of whom two, Stefan and Alois, are now fighting in ranks of partisans. When he was still a boy his father apprenticed him to a restaurant. Three months later he ran away from the restaurant and went to work as apprentice to a fitter a trade for which he had preference since childhood. Then he moved to Zagreb where he also worked as fitter. In 1913 he was drafted to the Austrian army.

"Incidentally," recalled the Marshal with a smile, "in the army I unexpectedly gained distinction. I was a good fencer and got second prize in contest."

"Regimental contest?"

"No, national contest of all Austria." And he smiled again. He, a man renowned throughout the world, obviously likes to recall this little known fact in his biography. It shows the military strain in him.

Before parting I asked the Marshal a question which may have perhaps sounded naive: what was his hardest and what his happiest day in these three years?

"Well," he said after some reflection. "Perhaps it was the same day in both cases. It was at the time of the fourth German offensive on the Veretva river We were hemmed in on mountains; there were Germans on all sides and the Neretva in the front of us. Bridges over the river were still in our hands. We had with us four thousand seriously wounded and I had to save them. Fight for the mountain pass had been going on all the day. If Germans broke through to our valley all the wounded would have perished. While waiting for results of the battle I spent all the night pacing to and fro in my headquarters in the building of a small flour mill. That night probably accounts for most of my grey hair. In the morning I received the report that Germans had so far been held at bay. Now we had to decide which way to withdraw: through mountains to Bosnia or across the river to Sandjak. I decided in favour of the latter because there Germans were weaker. But to make sure that the plan would succeed I had to resort to a ruse. To surprise my troops I ordered all bridges over the Neretva to be blown up and a section of my forces to attack in direction of Bosnia. They attacked smashed German division and began to push forward. Germans withdrew all their forces from the river to concentrate them in that direction. It was what I had waited for. I ordered another bridge to be laid across the river. The wounded could now be safely removed to Sandjak. Now the minutes I spent pacing in my Headquarters that night were the hardest, the minute when I saw the last of the four thousand wounded cross the Neretva to safety was undoubtedly the happiest of all that I can recall. Thus that day was both the hardest and the happiest."

Our conversation was over. Marshal Tito summoned formation of commanders.

INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS DO WAR WORK

Helping To Mould Secret Devices

BY V. S. SWAMINATHAN

This total war is no respecter of persons or commodities. Peoples and products are not judged by the status they occupied in peacetime, but according to their value and usefulness in the national war effort. For example, the time-honoured noble metals and precious stones are deemed important only in so far as they serve war ends. Silver has now become a sinew of war, and diamonds constitute the crown jewels of industry.

Industrial diamonds are doing a job vital to the war effort of the United Nations. The introduction of diamond-impregnated wheel has enormously helped in the development of automatic machines for turning out war weapons by giving a lasting and keener edge to the required turning tools.

Ultra-High Finish

Again, diamond-tipped lathe tools furnish the ultra-high finish on non-ferrous metal articles. As nibs they check on the hardness and quality of steel for gun barrels, machine-tools and armour plate. Set in a matrix, and ground to great accuracy, industrial diamonds ensure tolerances of the order of 3/1,000 of an inch in screw threads, on essential gauges and precision instruments. As diamond-set drills they bore holes in copper, nickel, gold, silver and other valuable ore deposits.

Many secret devices could not be made without industrial diamonds. Modern mass production methods, depending on utmost accuracy of each component part, rely on the same hard stones. And somewhere in every production line there is an industrial diamond doing a vital job.

Apart from minor and fluctuating amounts of gem diamonds from Borneo, now under Japanese occupation virtually the whole of the world's output of precious and industrial stones is available to the Allies. Germany has yet to devise a successful substitute for this crown jewel of industry.

What little stock of diamonds the Germans had in 1940 must by now be getting thin and worn out, while the Allies are assured of an ample supply of such stones for all war needs.

In addition to diamonds, the United Nations have a virtual monopoly of rock crystal—another key mineral with vital wartime applications.

Rock Crystal

Clear rock crystal, free from imperfections, controls the frequency of general radio transmission for broadcasting as an oscillator in radio transmitters and receivers by establishing frequency standards. Quartz plate oscillators are employed, too in television and wireless telephony. Resonators of the same mineral help to divide the range of frequencies into bands, and thus enable one to transmit many conversations over a single wire. The importance of rock crystals to aircrat, ships, submarines and tanks, relying largely on radio communications, is obvious.

Quartz crystal plates have, moreover, proved their worth in depth sounding and iceberg detection instruments. They are likewise of value in a wide range of precision instruments, including clocks, seismographs, periscopes, gun sights, etc. And plates cut perpendicular to the prismatic edges are utilised in polarimeters and saccharimeters. Poor crystals and "defects" are employed in casting lenses for gun sights and submarine windows, while fused silica ware are important in technical and industrial operatons.

There is no known substitute for quartz crystal in broadcasting control. Tourmaline possesses similar properties, but clear varieties of the mineral are hard to come by. Moreover, tourmaline cut to the required thickness for standard controls must be much thinner than quartz, and it is apt to break. Rochelle salts may be grown in large crystals with similar properties as rock crystals, but they are unstable and deteriorate rapidly under use, while their mechanical properties are unsatisfactory. The Allies today are assured of all quartz crystals they need while the Axis is denied access to this key commodity.

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BEE-KEEPING AS A COTTAGE INDUSTRY

By S. K. Kalyanpur

With five rupees and three minutes a day, you can keep a hive and produce anything from five to forty-five pounds of honey year. Apart from its cash value, the honey surely serves as a god-send in these days of sugar scarcity.

The district of Kanara (Bombay Presidency) has given a welcome lead in spreading bee-keeping as a cottage industry. The first-hand story of the successful experiment published on this page will serve as an incentive to all rural workers—and make even the mouths of city-dwellers water!

The history of bee-keeping in countries like the U.S.A. and Canada is able to show instances of persons who have kept over a thousand colonies and have earned millions by the industry.

Quite in contrast to this we have instances of thousands of persons who have maintained a few hives either with a view to supplement their income from other professions or as a diversion. At a census which was taken in Germany it was found that over 1,80,000 villagers were maintaining over 6,00,000 hives giving an average of 3.3 hives per bee-keeper. In what was known as Czechoslovakia till recently, 1,33,071 villagers were maintaining 6,89,758 hives giving an average of about 5 hives per bee-keeper. The object of bee-keeping in those two countries is the earning of an additional income by the sale of honey to be produced in the boxes.

It is this method of bee-keeping which commended itself best to our agricultural economists. The idea that our agriculturists also should take to the bee-keeping industry in order to supplement their meagre income from agriculture has been exercising their minds for the past few decades. We find a few missionaries attempting to introduce it in villages under their charge, but no other organized efforts were known hitherto.

Then came the depression in 1930. Rural Co-operative Credit Societies began to fail one after another. Agriculture ceased to pay altogether. More and more lands began to be classed as fallow. Village economy was violently disturbed, causing the fear that agricultural occupations of certain kinds would be wiped out of existence. Government then began to think of cottage industries. But it was not until the advent of Provincial autonomy and the establishment of popular ministries in the Provinces that the policy of "laissez faire" followed hitherto by their predecessors was given up and a vigorous drive was initiated for the promotion of rural industries. Ministries vied with each other. Experts were appointed to advise on these matters. Industrial and economic surveys were caused to be made.

Congress Ministry's Lead

Bee-keeping received its due share of attention in all Provinces. In our own Province of Bombay, in the very first budget after the popular ministry began to function, an allotment was made for research in connection with agriculture. A research officer was appointed. An agricultural survey was ordered to be made. An apiary was established in the Government Botanical Gardens at Ganeshkhind (Poona). Training courses for men desirous of taking to this industry were arranged. In and around Poona, private persons began to keep bees. Several institutions began to interest themselves in the industry and opened centres of bee-keeping in villages under their charge.

Of the institutions that applied for Government assistance and succeeded in getting the All India Village Industries Association was one. This Association was in charge of the bee-keping activities at Honavar for 30 months commencing in April 1939. At the end of this period of Beekeeping Scheme of the Agricultural Department took over these activities from its charge This Scheme has been functioning from the last 2½ years in this district. In other districts where work in connection with bee-keping was undertaken in 1938 and 1939, it was abandoned in course of time for one reason or another. But new districts have come up in their place. Some are being taken up. In some districts, the attmpts have met with a fair degree of success. In others they have failed altogether.

It is not difficult to keep a few hives for the sake of diversion and to reap a small quantity of honey if labour and cost are not the criteria. This can be done almost anywhere by artificially bringing about conditions which are necessary for the life of the bee. But sooner or later, the enthusiasm among bee-keepers of this class comes to an end and they give up the adventure. "Burn it;" they say "with ten rupees I shall be able to buy all the honey that I need for a year."

This mode of bee-keeping can hardly be called an occupation. An important consideration for an occupation is the financial return; families are to be supported and most of us have a care for two full meals, sufficient clothing, and some cash for extra expenses. To become a suitable subsidiary occupation, it should be able to provide a family at least with necessary clothing and extra cash, without encroaching on the demands of the principal occupation. If such results can be claimed for an occupation, no amount spent by any Government for the introduction of it in any area is big enough Otherwise a single pie spent would be a huge waste.

A. I. V. I. A.'s Objectives

Bee-keeping in the sense of an industry as mentioned above can flourish only under certain circumstances and conditions; a climate neither too cold nor too hot, throughout the year: an abundant supply of flowing water an abundant pasturage—trees putting forth flowers rich in pollen and nectar throughout the year by turns; inhabitants either unemployed or under-employed having no means or sufficient means but desirous of improving their economic conditions and, lastly, persons possessing organising ability and skill to be put in charge of the work.

The All-India Village Industries Association began the work with the following objectives in view:—

1. Encouraging the keeping of bees by villagers with a view to supplement their income from their main occupation.
2. Organising the industry and the collection and the marketing of honey to be provided by the industry on co-operative lines.

The work of the Beekeeping Scheme which took the place of the Association 34 months ago is also being carried on, along the same lines.

Tell an average Indian cultivator or an artisan that there exist ways by which he can bring about his betterment. He will simply give a nod and go his way repeat your visits to him you will not see anything but his back Tell him that what you advise for him has done good to others in other places: the answer is certain that the conditions which prevail there are different; that his own grandfather once followed the methods advocated by you and got nothing but disappointment. He will refuse to believe that any improvement is possible over his own practices and processes

Practical Lessons

So instead of opening training classes and demonstration apiaries, the fieldmen attached to the Association captured colonies spotted out by themselves from their hiding places in nature and having selected proper persons in the villages, placed the boxes with bees hived into them in their gardens or court-yards in front of their houses. They visited these colonies as often as was necessary; brought their own queen excluders and comb-foundation sheets: when the combs became full of honey, extracted it by means of machines; and reserving a half share of it wherewith to pay the price of bee box etc., gave the remaining portion of the sparkling honey or its price in jingling coins to the owners. This received wide publicity.

The human mind is the same everywhere. The jingling sound of coins at one's doorsteps shakes away the lethargy even of the conservative villager..

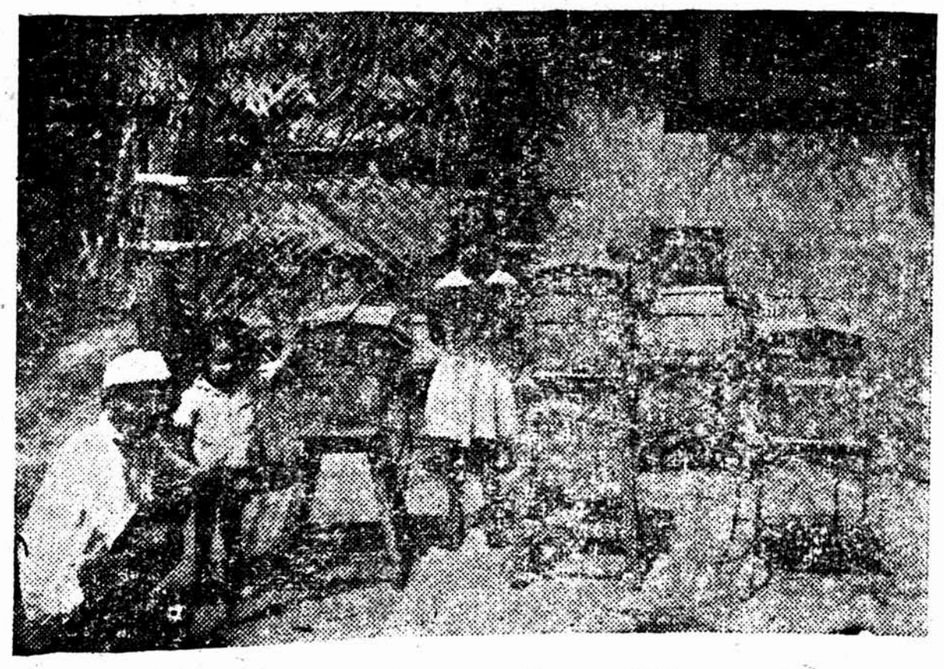
When the bees began to give our villagers money, a kind of awakening —a desire to earn more began to pervade them. They thought that they could get it without any investment, without any contribution of labour. So when the next season for having came in October, a large number of villagers applied for boxes and bee colonies.

They began a search for bees in natural hives, for fear that others would forestall them; in order to engage the services of the fieldmen and to be in the field first they offered to help them by contributing labour during the hiving of bees into boxes; in course of time the number of boxed hives became big and the fieldmen could not visit them as often as they used to do before. For fear that the colonies captured with so much care and trouble might desert, they began to attend to the mechanical portion of the work such as the filling of water-cups and the cleaning of the bottom boards, leaving only important duties to the fieldmen.

In course of time, even this part of the work was learnt by the bee-keepers themselves. The fieldmen used to assemble the members of the households of the bee-keepers during their visits to the apiaries and gave instructions in the science of bee-keeping. The course of instruction was spread over a year the different branches of the science being explained to them as and when the occasions for doing so arose. The number of persons who are at present able to manage their own bees is large. In a few homes even women manage their bees. With a large number, the capturing of hives has become a pastime. These

(Continued On Page 17)

Typical bee-keeping villagers in Honavar taluka.



Even children and women become accustomed to life among bees.

Out Of Its Ashes Will Rise

Another, Better, More Beautiful Stalingrad!

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

Russians, like Americans, are discussing post-war plans, but with a different accent. While the Americans plan what to do with Europe, Asia, South America, and the Pacific, the Russians are planning how to rebuild their war-destroyed cities. So far I have not heard a single Russian planning the future of any country but his own.

Architects from all the length and breadth of the Soviet Union have just completed a session on standards of house construction and town planning. A hundred elected delegates of architects' organizations from all parts of the country as well as several hundred Moscow architects and engineers crowded into the Architects' Hall on Granatny Street, which old American residents of Moscow remember as the residence of American relief workers twenty years ago. Now tripled in size by new wings, it contains permanent exhibitions and serves as the publication center of the Architecture Academy.

HOME LIFE

Much attention was devoted to plans for small houses for two or four families, each family having a separate entrance and a small yard. The explanation was given that these are quicker to build in standard prefabricated form. Those recalling the discussion a decade ago regarding the "socialist" nature of apartment houses as opposed to individual dwellings will realize that Russian families, like Americans, have decided that they prefer more individual home life whenever conditions permit.

Large cities, naturally, still plan apartment houses, but a typical factory settlement now features smaller houses with individual yards and trees.

The architects wisely decided not to adopt any single scheme of city planning but to respect each city's special characteristics. For instance, Novgorod, the most ancient cradle of Russian history, with its massive architectural monuments and medieval art, should take advantage of these monuments, constructing parks and squares for their display. Cities possessing lakes and rivers should develop their possibilities.

All project for city rebuilding propose a marked increase in parks and greenery. They also plan for a large central square, not as a thoroughfare but slightly aside from central thoroughfares and adapted to public gatherings. Years ago I noted this typical new feature of Soviet town planning. Whereas medieval cities centered around the cathedral and the market, and modern capitalist cities center around banks and stores. Soviet cities scatter stores and branch banks through residential areas, using the city centre for cultural buildings and great public plazas for public gatherings. This has now been consciously adopted in all future city plans.

TOMORROW'S STALINGRAD

Americans will be especially interested in the projected for the future Stalingrad.. Five architects competed for this, including Academician Iofan, known in America as the designer of the Soviet Pavilion at the New York World's Fair in 1939 but better known here as the designer of the monumental Palace of the Soviets, which is still unfinished because of the war. Iofan's Stalingrad project proved unacceptable. It is interesting to know why. He made the entire city center around a monumental square approached from the Volga by successive concrete terraces leading up to a gigantic memorial figure several stories high. The first impression your correspondent got was how tired Stalingrad people would be by climbing all that cement and how completely the city's past would dominate all daily life.

I was glad to note that my criticism coincided with the official judgment which rejected Iofan's project as "too monumental and unhuman." This trend toward humanizing architecture makes your correspondent foresee possible changes in the future structure of the Moscow Palace of the Soviets, which—as you recall—was planned as the world's tallest structure. It is of colossal dimensions, and many consider it out of proportion to the Moscow scene.

The plan accepted for Stalingrad was drafted by a younger architect, Karo Alabian, an Armenian who is now president of the Architects' Union and vice-President of the Academy of Architecture Alabian personally conducted your correspondent through the exhibit and explained his project for "correlating Stalingrad's proud past with the future of an efficient industrial metropolis and a pleasant living place."

Stalingrad presents a peculiar problem. The city is very long and narrow, running nearly forty miles along the Volga. Actually it is a chain of factory towns with tenuous connections. The project provides four long parkways paralleling the river, each flanked by swift electric trains, similar to our inter-urbans, running the full length of the city and connected by crosstown buses. The first parkway will replace the steam railway which formerly occupied the river bank, shutting off the city from the Volga, and which will now enter the city farther inland by tunnels similar to those of New York. This parkway will connect the city with the river and provide recreation grounds along the shore. All ravines running to the river will become parks branching from the parkway.

Stalingrad's great factories will form a broad belt along the river, on the heights above the parkway. Beyond the factories will come a second parkway from 500 to 1500 feet wide, a green belt separating the factories from the residential districts. The third parkway will be entirely in the residential area, while the fourth will be an autostrad beyond the city limits, suitable for through traffic.

GIGANTIC PARK

Neither factories nor residences will be erected in the central district, where the heaviest battles raged. Here a great central park will extend a mile inland, enclosing Mamaief Kurgan, the highest point in the city, where the final terrific struggle took place. This hilltop will contain a great battle panorama, including the actual trenches. The mile-deep park will have a sports stadium also, and a memorial square for public demonstrations. This park will be the central gathering place for the entire city. Just opposite it, on the sandy island in the river, a decorative lighthouse will connect the bathing beach resorts with the general city recreation area.

Siviet architects have worked throughout the war on many interesting tasks. The present exhibit shows fascinating models of many fake factories and airfields designed to attract German bombs to false objectives while the real factories, carefully camouflaged, escaped. The architects also designed a travelling theatre which visits the fronts in a single three-ton truck with room for actors, costumes and scenery. On reaching its destination, the truck opens out, forming an 18-by-22-foot stage with wings, backtop, and scenery.

"From the beginning of 1942 onward," said Alabian, "we began work on post-war plans for rebuildings. We knew that the Germans would be beaten and that we must work plan to build better than before."

This conception of Soviet future building was confirmed by Pierre Cot the famous French statesman, who has just returned from four months invesgating reconstruction in the devastated areas for the Free French Government in Algiers. The French hope to profit by Soviet experience in the reconstruction of France. M. Cot said to your correspondent: "The Soviets will compel even this terrible destruction to serve their future uses Twenty years hence they will have finer cities than if there had been no war."

—THE NATION.

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Allied Bid For Break-through To Cologne & Saar

Greece Liberated

Indian Patrols Cross Rabbi In Italy

Allied Headquarters, Mediterranean, Nov. 4: Greece is now believed to be entirely liberated. Greek based R. A. F. planes which had been on reconnaissance of areas north and north-west of Salonika were unable to find any signs of the retreating Germans.

One officer said: "It is fairly certain that all Germans are now out of Greece. We believe their rearguards crossed the Greek-Serbian border on Thursday night."

Today's 'communique' says: Activity of Allied armies in Italy has been confined to patrolling. In the Balkans patrolling continues towards the Greek-Yugoslav frontier.

A. K. Quereshi, A. P. I. correspondent with the Indian troops in Italy, writes: Indian patrols crossed the Rabbi river some five to six miles south of Forli. Polish troops of the Eighth Army made advances along the watershed between the Rabbi and the Montone rivers, according to today's despatches.

In the extreme coastal sector, the Germans fearing a major thrust have reinforced the positions held by the Jaegar division.

Americans and South Africans on the Apennine front have stifled German counter-thrusts.

Allied casualties in Italy have been 116,150 since May 11 this year—the start of the Allied break-through at Cassino.

German casualties in Italy have been 194,000 during the same period, according to an announcement by General Alexander.—Reuter.

New Commanders For Eighth & Eleventh Armies

LONDON, Nov. 4

Lieut.-Genl. Sir Oliver Leese, until now Commander of the 8th Army in Italy, has been appointed to Command the 11th Army Group in South-East Asia Command, it was officially announced to-night (Friday).

The 11th Army Group contains the 14th Army in Burma. Its present Commander is General Sir George Giffard. It is not stated what his future is to be.

To-night's announcement added that Lieut.-Genl. Sir Richard L. MacCreery has been appointed to succeed him as Commander of the 8th Army. General MacCreery was Chief of General Staff to General Alexander before the battle of El Alamein and on the eve of landing in Italy he took over the 10th Corps.

General Leese at the outbreak of the war was Chief Instructor at the Staff College, Quetta (India) with the rank of Colonel. At 49 he is among the youngest of the Army's higher Commanders.

Lieutenant-General MacCreery in a message to the 8th Army declared, "the Germans are not beaten yet and are still fighting hard on all the three fronts. But their difficulties are increasing rapidly. We must go all out and finish the job quickly."—Reuter.

The newspaper, "Svenska Dagbladet", learns that the American line of courier planes linking Stockholm and New York via Reykjavik and Labrador will open at the beginning of 1945.

BADOGLIO TO WRITE FOR U.S. PUBLISHERS

50,000 Pounds Offered For World Rights

NEW YORK: Marshal Petro Badoglio will write for one of the leading American Publishing Houses. It is stated that the American firm approached the Italian soldier-statesman who was responsible for overthrowing Mussolini to write his reminicences, and offered 50,000 pounds for world rights. It is stated that Badoglio has accepted the offer.—India Press Service.

RATIONING IN ITALY

ROME: The Italian (Bonomi) Government has asked the British dieticians to visit Naples and Rome to study the food situation and report. They have also been requested to reorganise the rationing system in Italy on British lines.—India Press Service.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (DECEMBER.)

	New York, Nov. 4.
Previous Closing	21.50
To-day's Opening	21.53
Difference	+03
To-day's Closing	21.49
Difference	—01

Domburg & Schmidt Occupied

FALL OF STEENBERGEN IMMINENT: CAPITAL OF WALCHEREN STILL RESISTS

S.H.A.E.F. Nov. 4.

Allied troops have cleared Domburg in Walcheren.

Today's 'communique' said: "on the Walcheren Island, Allied troops have cleared Domburg of the enemy. The regimental commander of the enemy troops in Flushing was captured yesterday but there is still some resistance in the northern part of the town and mopping up continues in the docks area.

To the west of Flushing, our troops have joined with the forces advancing along the coast from West Kapelle.

Advance Inspite Of Heavy Opposition

The 'communique' adds: Gun positions and strong points near Middleburg were bombed and strafed by fighterbombers. The build-up of supplies on the Walcheren island is being satisfactorily maintained.

During the earlier stages of the landing operation, His Majesty's ships gave support to the land forces by bombardment of enemy guns and positions and the landings were successfully completed in spite of severe opposition from enemy batteries. North of Oudenbosch, our bridgehead over River Mark has been widened and deepened. Northwest of Oosterhout the two bridgeheads established earlier have merged and our troops have advanced to the vicinity of Odenhout in spite of heavy opposition.

The German Overseas News Agency today quoted an Oslo report saying the civilian population of Tromsoe Finmarken and Hammerfest are being evacuated under the direction of Joans Lie, Quisling's Police Minister. Fishing vessels and vehicles are leaving daily from the islands and distant districts for Assembly points.

ALLIES OCCUPY SCHMIDT

Concentrations of enemy troops and military buildings north of Breda were attacked by fighter bombers. North-west of Weert the enemy has been driven out of the area between the Bar Le Duc Anal and Noorder Canal.

South-east of Aachen, fighter-bombers in close support of our ground forces attacked enemy units and tanks. Our forces made small gains south of Vossenack, against moderate to heavy resistance and have entered the town of Schmidt, two miles to the south-west. In the forest south of Vossenack we are clearing out pillboxes against stubborn opposition.

Greatest Battle Will Flare-up Shortly

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The German Overseas News Agency correspondent at Rundstedts Headquarters, Guenther Weber, writes to-day. "The war on the west front has entered a stage in which the Allied High Command is marshalling its forces for a big break-through to Cologne and the Saar. The greatest battle of this war between the Western Powers and Germany will flare up very shortly. The Allied High Command has brought up fresh reinforcements into Holland, Aachen and Lorraine on a grand scale.

Thus the following storm centres will form themselves on the west-front when this gigantic battle begins.

Firstly, in south-east Holland where Field-Marshal Montgomery will undoubtedly try to burst through into the Ruhr.

Secondly, the bulk of First American Army has been brought into the Aachen area where it will act as the right flank to operations on the Lower Rhine. This first American army will make a simultaneous push on Cologne.

Thirdly, two American armies are poised for assault in the Lorraine area. To make up this a three-barrelled offensive these two armies will make a simultaneous attack to break through into the Saar from Lorraine. The weather will play a big roll on the Vosges front and will decide whether the enemy armies in that front also will participate in the general assault."

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at Allied Supreme Headquarters Paris (Saturday):—Allied troops operating from Flushing have advanced 1,000 yards to the north-west and joined up with the marines coming from West Kapelle. The only resistance left on Walcheren is centred round Middleburg, the island's capital. It is not very heavy and is expected to be cleared up shortly.

On the eastern side of Walcheren, where Canadians crossed by boats south of the causeway, a firm beachhead has been established by a push of 2,000 yards inland.

Troops of the Canadian First Army are this morning fighting at three points inside the German pocket between the Mark River and the Maas. British, American and Polish troops ranged along the south bank of the Mark have forced crossings to establish bridgeheads under heavy and accurate mortaring and shelling. The American bridgehead has been pushed to within less than four miles of the Moerdijk bridge over the Maas.

On the west flank, Canadians have patrols in the outskirts of Steenbergen whose fall is expected shortly.

After completing the occupation of the Port of Domburg the Canadians have pushed through to the north, where they are fighting in woods. Meanwhile, a German counter-attack at Maizieres Les Metz, ten miles north of Metz itself, has been repulsed. The Germans shelled Cattenom 20 miles north of Metz while the Americans were evacuating the civilian population.—Reuter.

BERLIN SUSPENDS PRESS CONFERENCE

BERNE: A Berlin dispatch says that the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin has suspended the usual military conference given to the foreign correspondents, and that in future they will be held only on special occasions. The daily statements will be issued as usual.

The idea, it is said, is that on account of the military situation, the authorities want to avoid embarrassing questions and misreporting when they are evaded, thereby affecting seriously the German military prestige in neutral countries.—India Press Service.

AFGHANISTAN RECOGNISES LEBANON INDEPENDENCE.

BEIRUT, Nov. 4: Afghanistan has recognized the independence of Lebanon it was announced to-day.

Turkey and Persia are now the only Moslem states which have not yet recognized the independence of Lebanon.—Reuter.

Bulgarian Armistice Mission Back In Sofia

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Moscow radio stated early to-day (Saturday) that the Bulgarian Armistice Delegation returned to Sofia last night from Moscow.—Reuter.

EDEN BACK FROM ITALY

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, returned from Italy to-day.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BERLIN COMMUNIQUE ON SOVIET ADVANCE!

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—To-day's German 'communique' said: "North-east of Roosendaal" and at Oosterhout hard fighting is in progress against the enemy who has broken into our positions."

In Hungary the Russians have made a local penetration on a six mile front north-west of Ungvar while strong attacks south-east of Budapest were held, the German 'communique' said. "In East Prussia a German attack at Goldap yielded good results."—Reuter

ZAMINDAR SHOT DEAD

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 4.—Mr. Hassanand Ghanshamdas Bhatia, a local Zamindar, was shot dead while going in a tonga along the Sukkur-Shikarpur road last night. One person has been arrested in this connection.—A.P.

Savage Battle For Budapest

German Armies Covering City's Right Flank Retreat

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The German Overseas news agency says that Russian shells are now dropping inside Budapest.

MOSCOW, Nov. 4: (From Reuter's special correspondent): Soviet tanks are today sweeping on Ujpest rail junction two miles north of Budapest in an attempt to cut off the Capital's German garrison from the east. Scores of low-flying Soviet planes are ranging over the battle-zone up to the walls of Budapest itself, gunning and bombing the retreating disorganized German and Hungarian units.

The free Yugoslav Radio broadcast today's Tito 'communique' which reported that Yugoslav units have freed Perast, a small town in the Bay of Kotor, the main Yugoslav navy base on the Adriatic. "Fighting is going on for the town of Bitolj, 13 miles from the Greek border," the 'communique' added.

LONDON, Nov. 4: The German overseas news agency quoted a German military spokesman today as saying a "powerful Soviet tank army is racing towards Budapest to tip the scales in the battle for the city. The Soviet High Command has ordered this tank army to cross the Tisza at Szolnok from Debreczen area and it is now driving on Budapest as reinforcements for the Soviet forces engaged in savage battle south of the Capital."

GERMAN RETREAT

LONDON, Nov. 4: A German news agency military commentator today said that German armies covering the right flank of Budapest have had to retreat. He said: "the German lines covering Budapest are under constant enemy air bombardment, while Soviet tanks are making nonstop tank assaults. Fresh enemy reinforcements are on the roads converging on the Hungarian capital."

BLACKOUT OF BATTLE NEWS

LONDON, Nov. 4: The German overseas news agency today said that the German High Command has imposed an operational "blackout" on news of the Budapest battle. "All that military circles in Berlin declare is that the fighting in Hungary at present completely absorbs all energies of the German General Staff," it said.—Reuter.

Why Russia Has Not Participated

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The International Air Conference has opened at Chicago in an atmosphere that is truly uncertain and made more so as a result of Russia's refusal to participate in it. The underlying reasons for the Soviet action may be that the Russian interest in external flying is almost negligible, and that the Russian Government is, in any case, not confident that the Conference can ever result in a world agreement, as is well-known that many of the nations at the Conference are not on friendly terms.

Proposing "open skies" as the guiding principle, Mr. Adolf Berle, United States delegate, said that the cardinal difficulty of the plan so far as the United States was concerned was the fact that there was not yet seriously proposed, let alone generally accepted, any set of rules of law by which these powers would be guided. One thing, however, seems clear that the United States is determined to stick to the formula of open skies.

According to the "News Chronicle" correspondent in America, Britain lost her chance to state her case to the world. The United States proposals, he states, were put clearly and strongly and with a great deal of eloquence. But in the case of Britain he feels sure "that we lost to-day an opportunity such as we might not get again of making a forceful and clear statement of our case."

It seems that the row over which and how airways are going to be run may turn out to be the bone of contention which will result in the first real unbridgeable difference between Britain and U. S. A.

At last Britain seems to be getting a dose of her own medicine, for, a few years ago, it will be remembered, Britain enforced free trade in India knowing very well that Indian businessmen could not compete with the British. India took this great material loss and rebuff gracefully and it is still to be seen how Britain will take hers.—United Press.

Central Government's 1,000-Crore Plan

New Deal For Labour & Harijans

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

A long-term All-India 15-year reconstruction plan and a more detailed plan for the first five years suggested by the Reconstruction Committee of the Viceroy's Council in their second report on post-war planning is published to-day. It is made clear that the report does not embody Government's final decisions on matters of policy, but is intended to provide guidance to planning authorities as to the lines they should proceed.

"The need for planning for the whole of India and the exercise of far more initiative by the state than hitherto in matters of social reform and economic development is widely recognised," the report observes. "There is also a strong demand for Government direction and initiative, and this statement is an attempt to meet these views so far as is possible within the existing constitution."

WORK OF CO-ORDINATION

The report does not anticipate future constitutional changes and proceeds on the basis of the existing constitution, emphasising however at each stage of the importance of concerted All-India action in various fields of economic and social activity.

The Centre besides initiating plans and policies on subjects for which it is responsible, will provide expert advice to provinces and States and endeavour to ensure a common policy on important questions; ensure interchange of information and possibly of technical advice between provinces and States:— Co-ordinate plans and priorities; provide financial advice and assistance where considered justifiable or necessary; assist in the procurement of plant or technical staff; and co-ordinate scientific investigation, training of technicians etc., etc.

The ultimate object of all planning, says the report, must be to raise the standard of living of the people as a whole and to provide employment for all. To this end, the purchasing power of the people must be raised by increasing the productivity of labour and by a simultaneous re-organisation and development of agriculture, industry and commerce and a big extension of social services.

NEW DEAL FOR LABOUR

The objective will not be fully achieved unless steps are also taken to ensure an equitable distribution of the wealth that is produced. Planning as contemplated in the report will inevitably have this result by securing to the poorer classes various amenities, free or at reduced cost such as education upto the age of 14, medical relief, water supply and other public utility services including electric power. Nevertheless, more positive measures must be taken. Labour must get a fairer deal in the form of reasonable wages, maternity and sickness benefit, holidays with pay and such like provisions. Efforts must be made to ensure that the amenities provided under the plan work more especially for the benefit of the scheduled and backward classes, so as to raise them to the level of their fortunate fellow citizens.

The short term objectives of planning include:—

(1) The re-settlement and re-employment of defence service personnel and of labour displayed from war industry, military works etc. (2) The orderly disposal of surplus military stores and equipment, land and buildings. (3) The conversion of industry from war to peace. (4) The removal or adjustment of controls to suit peace conditions.

Of the long term projects there are some which involve large-scale capital expenditure and are of basic importance to development as a whole. These are:—

(1) The development of electric power as the basis of industrial development and to a lesser extent of agricultural development, pump irrigation and rural industry. (2) The development of industry with special reference to the production of capital goods and the consumer goods required by the bulk of the population and also the maintenance and development of small scale and cottage industries. (3) The development of road communications and transport service on a comprehensive scale especially in rural areas. (4) The improvement of agriculture and with it the development of irrigation, anti-erosion measures, land, reclamation etc.

It will be by the increased revenues resulting from expenditure on the above items that comprehensive social services on modern lines must eventually be financed.

The foundations of improved education, health and housing must be laid at the same time, not only because these services are essential for the welfare of the community, but also because at least a substantial development of education particularly of technical education is a necessary pre-requisite for the development of industry, agriculture etc.

The Government of India have estimated on the basis of certain assumptions that a round figure of Rs. 1,000 crores might be available for the first five year period. Approximately half of the total will consist of central revenue surpluses which will be available for financing such Central Development projects as are not financed by loans and for making grants recurring or otherwise. The remainder represents the total loans which it is felt might be raised by the centre and by provinces in the five year period. The figure of Rs. 1,000 crores is exclusive of amounts which could be raised from the market for private investment. This may be of the same order as that estimated for Government borrowings. It is suggested provisionally that plans should be drawn up on the assumption that capital expenditure on electrical development, roads and irrigation should be financed out of loans, and in the case of industrial development out of private capital, except where participation by the State is decided on. Recurrent expenditure by Governments on these services including the service of loans raised on their account and of expenditure on social services should be financed out of revenue which will improve almost immediately consequent on the discontinuance of special war time expenditure and then increasingly with the completion of the development of roads, irrigation, electrical schemes, etc., or out of assured recurring grants from the centre.—A. P.

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THE WHITEWAY CHEMICAL WORKS, P.B. 320, Lahore.

"Draupadi" Pleases One And All

Grand Reception At Roxy And Imperial

By T. V. P.

"Apke sath yeh meri paheli pahachen hai, lekin sambal lenge to fir aungi".

"Main janewalenko jane na dungi".

With the first Hindustani sentence, Sushila Rani salutes her audience and with the next the film fades out. The next sentence is a line from one of her best rendered devotional songs in the picture. Freely rendered in English the first sentence means "I am making your acquaintance for the first time, but if you like me, you will see me again too." The second sentence means "I shall not let you go, if even you want to go."

There was none in the audience at Roxy or Imperial who was not impressed by Sushila Rani's straight salute. Nor was there any one who did not feel as if she was asking every member of the audience to stay on, although those words were really addressed to Lord Krishna by Draupadi in a trance in which she imagined him to be a kid and wanted to gather him to her bosom by her arms.

These two are psychological moments in the picture. The audience begins to see the first fade-in with a prepossession in her favour and ends with being her staunch partisan when the last fade-out comes. In between he keeps on admiring, wondering, enjoying, rejoicing. That is a description of the spontaneous reaction of the audience to the picture.

There can be no manner of doubt whatsoever that about the 10,000 people who saw 'Draupadi' yesterday have become the best publicity agents for that picture and it is only a matter of hours before the news will be spread in the city that "Draupadi" is a filmic product of unquestionably superior quality, in more senses than one.

Recipients of applause were Sushila Rani, and David. Shakuni's portrayal by David leaves nothing to be desired and not a few expressed the opinion that Baburao Pendharkar who was scheduled to play that role as originally arranged, was better left out. In David's film career, it is an important milestone. As far as Sushila Rani is concerned she has only to make up her mind to stick to her screen career and she has a whole filmic world to win.

Superiority Of Cinema Over Stage And Novel

How Scenes From "Ramshastri" Conclusively Illustrate It

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

It is agreed on all hands that Prabhat's "Ram Shastri" is at once a moving, stirring and exciting drama. The most moving moment perhaps is the servant girl's stubborn appeal to the Chief Justice to bring the Peshawa's murderer to book. The most stirring event perhaps is the Shastri's intrusion in the Peshawa's court, to liberate the entire class of female slaves in the realm. The most exciting episode, without doubt, is the chase and murder of Peshawa Narayanrao.

It is here that the cinema shows its superiority to the book and the stage. Neither of the latter could have given us an equally convincing view of that moment of awful chaos when men became heroic martyrs or fiendish opportunists within the twinkling of the eye, without time to think of past loyalty or future consequence, as they instinctively turned either to a hopeless defence of the hapless Peshwa or to join the murderous gang of merceneries in their villainous outrage. Those skirmishes and fights, the smashing of furniture and of skulls, the shrieks of frightened women and the challenging yells of brave men—all these, concentrated into a few minutes of sight and sound, would be outside the pale of any other form of narration except the cinema.

And then comes that unnerving sight, the brutal goring of the youthful Ruler. For the moment, one forgets that it is a play of light and shadows in a theatre; there is a gasp of frenzy in every sensitive throat. The Prabhat director, cameraman and editor have combined their skill in a magnificent stroke of realism. One sees—and can hardly bear to see—the frail young prince being slain, flayed, disembowelled by the slashing swords of fiends possessed. That close-up of the Gardi chieftain, the most ferocious of all known regicides, that demoniac build of his and that maniacal grin—well, it was a superb piece of acting, but it would not be half as impressive on the stage. The camera alone can emphasise each movement and development, which the skill of the film editor later [illegible] together into a harmonious [illegible] of breath-taking reality.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

METRO—"Slightly Dangerous" at 10 a.m.

EROS—"Orchestra Wives" at 10 a.m.

REGAL—"Starspangled Rhythm" at 10-30 a.m.

STRAND—"King's Row" at 10-30 a.m.

AURORA—"The Flying Deuces" at 10-30 a.m.

PALACE—"Palm Beach Story" at 10-30 a.m.

INDIAN DELEGATION PERSONNEL

Reply To Wall Street Critics

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta who recovered from a brief illness, spent all Friday working on matters connected with the forthcoming Business Conference at Rye, New York.

The Wall Street Journal to-day comments on what it calls: "A ticklish problem" in pricking the Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference which is to begin next Friday in the West Chester County Club Rye, New York State. The Journal says "In India, the first organisation approached represented Hindu-Muslim interests, and said flatly that it would not attend, if the British interests were asked. Another organisation representing British interests ignored three successive invitations, the last with time limit attached. Later, they sent a hasty cable asking to send delegates, but it was too late. A third organisation has been found that has embraced both Indian and British interests, and that organisation will send delegates. Its delegates may not be particularly partial to British interests, however."

REPLY TO WALL STREET CRITICS

Commenting on the Wall Street Journal's remarks the Deputy Leader of the Indan Delegation, Mr. G. L. Mehta, told Reuter: "Our host organisations sent joint invitations to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, as well as to the Associated Chambers of Commerce which is a British organisation in India. The Federation took the stand that it alone is the representative of Indian organisations of trade, commerce and industry, therefore it could not accept any joint invitation. The Indian National Committee of Business Organisation closely associated with the Federation which also has an Indian section of the International Chamber of Commerce and had an Indian businessman in the capacity of Vice-Chairman and Member of the Council. The Federation therefore did not want to compromise its position which had hitherto been accepted by the International Chamber and insisted on being recognised as a sole representative of Indian commercial interests. This is the first time that purely unofficial delegates had been sent out of India. The Conference recognised the claim of the Federation, who in turn selected delegates and advisers. The Delegation expects to establish contacts with American commercial organisations and also put forward the view of Indian interests with regard to the important issues coming before the Conference."

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Kartak Vad 5, 2001.
Muslim : Zilkad 18, 1363.
Parsi : Khordad 3, 1314.
Sunrise : 7-40 a.m. Sunset : 7-4 p.m.
Hightide : 4-05, 15-55.
Lowtide : 10-12, 21-48.

To-day's Engagements

Dr. M. Ramrao's Bhajan at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at Saraswat Club, at Santa Cruz.

SANGEET KALA MANDAL : Vocal music by Shrimathibai Narveker at Khalsa College Hall, 4 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Public Lecture on "The Law of Karma." Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain.

MARWADI STUDENTS' UNION : The Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at Vidya-Bhawan, Fanswadi to pass the revised constitution.

KRISHNA GANA SABHA : Music Recital by Madura Mani (Vocal) Govindaraju Pillai of Mayavaram (Violin) and Muruga Bhupathy (Mridangam), at 5 p.m., at Don Bosco Hall, Matunga.

AMATEUR ARTISTS' ACADEMY : There will be a concert of vocal music by Mrs. Shirin H. Doctor and Mr. Sitaram Fatharphekar and flute solo by Mr. Sharad Godbole, at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, to-day, at 5-0 p.m.

RANADE'S STATUE : At the suggestion of the Ranade Centenary Celebration Committee, the life-size statue of the late Govind Mahadeo Ranade, the eminent economist, judge and social reformer, has been shifted from its old situation at the southern end of the Oval to the footpath of Churchgate Street, a much more frequented place in the Fort.

SOVIET REVOLUTION AND ADULT FRANCHISE DAY : On behalf of the Radical Democratic Party, a procession will be taken from the Party Office, Dadar along important roads in Dadar area to celebrate the Soviet Revolution Day and to support the demand for Universal Adult Franchise, at 6-30 p.m.

"UPNAGAR HINDI PRACHAR SABHA" : Under the auspices of the "Upnagar Hindi Prachar Sabha" Santacruz tuition class for the different Rashtra-Bhasha examinations of Wardha will be conducted on every Sunday, at 9 a.m. in the Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santacruz. The classes will begin from to-day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA : A meeting of the Receiption Committee of the Bombay Anti-Pakistan Conference will be held at Brahman Seva Mandal, Dadar, Bombay, at 6 p.m., when election of the Office-bearers of the Receiption Committee and other connected business will be conducted.

PROTEST MEETING IN ARYA-SAMAJ : A public meeting will be held in Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay to protest against the order of Sind Government proscribing the 14th chapter of "Satyartha Prakasha" the holy book of all the Aryasamajists to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (N. S. T.).

'A WARD D. C. C. : Under the auspices of the "A" Ward Dist. Congress, Sri Narayana Killey, Secretary, Harijan Sevag Sangh, South Canara, will speak on "Harijan Work as an effective plank of Constructive Programme of the Congress", in the premises of the "A" Ward Congress Office, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

GURU NANAK JAYANTI : A Public Meeting in honour of Guru Nanak's 476th Birth Anniversary will be held at 6-30 p.m., in the Khalsa College Hall, Matunga, under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha. Sriyut S. K. Patil, will preside. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Dr. Kazi Abdul Hamid, Mr. Joachim Alwa and Prof. D. S. Sodhi will be among the speakers.

LATE RAO SAHEB DALPATRAM P. KHAKHAR : About a century ago when the Government formed a scheme for spreading education in the Bombay Presidency, the late Rao Saheb D. P. Khakhar took a prominent lead. He was a tutor and guardian to Their late Highnesses of Rajkot and Sir Khengarji Rao of Cutch, was Educational Inspector, Antiquarian Archeologist and a great reformer of his times. His anniversary was celebrated by his son, Rao Bahadur Maganlal D Khakhar, at Magan Baug, C. P. Tank Road, on 29th October last. His Holiness Dikshitji Maharaj delivered a lecture on "Duties of a Son"

BENGAL CLUB.

The annual football festival of the Bengal Club will be held at the St. Xaviers College ground, Parel, today. The first match between Married XI vs. Bachelors XI will commence at 8 a.m. to be followed by the Club XI vs. The Rest. There will be a tea-party after the mactches.

People's Theatre

The Gujerati play "MA" will be staged to-morrow (Monday), at 9 p.m. at Ballwala Theatre. Rates : Rs. 5, 2/8, 1/4, As. 10.

NEW MINISTER FOR MYSORE

BANGALORE, Nov. 3.

The Associated Press authoritatively learns that Mr. O. Pulla Reddi, Member of the Indian Civil Service and former Commissioner of the Madras Corporation, has been appointed Minister of the Mysore Government for a period of three years.—A. P.

RUKMINI DEVI PRESENTS BALLET

It was before a packed house at Sunderabai Hall that Shrimati Rukmini Devi and her pupils presented her Tamil Ballet "Kuravanji". Apart from the pleasant surprise of an essentially solo dancer like Rukmini Devi presenting a major ballet, the most noteworthy feature was that she chose Bombay for the honour of the premiers, though the South had a better claim for it. The "Kuravanji" as an old folk dance with the cult of Siva as motif had always a mass appeal. With Vasantavalli, a devotee of Siva as heroine, and Gypsy woman playing the part of a palmist and thought-reader, Tamil scholars have created a classic literature on the theme. As a producer, rather as a "re-producer", Rukmini Devi has stylised it in classic technique, introducing into it the 'Nritta' and 'Nritya', apart from the 'Natya' and the 'Nataka' elements. The presentation consisted of solo and group dancing with a keen sense of the beauty of the line, colour and the choreographic, which Rukmini Devi and her girl students of Kalakshetra rendered in authentic and impressive style. In the revival of this old dance drama, Rukmini Devi has shown the possibilities of Bharat Natya technique for popular appeal and mass entertainment. The orchestra was of a high order and the song compositions consisting of Kirtans, Padams and Kavadi-Chinthu, revealing the wealth and variety of Karnataki music, gave a classic background to the interpretation of the dance drama. Smti Kamala Rani as vocalist and Pasupathi as 'Sutradhara' made a mark. Except for Rukmini Devi, the whole show was in the hands of budding artistes, and that speaks volumes in favour of 'Kalakshetra' art centre, in whose aid Rukmini Devi is undertaking the present tour.

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Nov 3 : Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, has accepted the invitation of Osmania University to deliver the convocation address in January 1945.—A. P.

CALCUTTA TAILORS ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.—More than two hundred tailors working in different establishments and tailoring and tailoring houses of Calcutta have gone on strike since Monday.

They demand 50% increase in wages and increased dearness allowance. The labour authorities of the Government of Bengal are looking into the matter. The tailors are dealing through an organised association.—O.P.

RIKSHAVALAS ON STRIKE

The riksha-pullers and gari-wallas of the town who resorted to strike resumed their work to-day.

At a public meeting their difficulties were narrated. The meeting urged His Excellency the Governor to enfranchise all licence-holders of rikshaws and garis. The meeting also requested His Excellency to reserve two seats in the Municipal Board.—United Press

She Arrived Yesterday—

नवप्रभातचित्र

MARK THIS WOMAN!

SHE IS THE HEROINE OF MAN'S MOST SHAMEFUL PAST....

Sushila Rani

Doesn't play this great role for fun. She has done it with tears which become a nation's memorial

IN

Draupadi

Featuring: Chandramohan, Badriprasad, Mazharkhan Kanhaiyalal, K. N. Singh, David, Dixit, Anant Marathe, Leela Misra and RAM GOPAL

The story of one good woman and several wicked men

Directed By:

BABURAO PATEL,

Matinee at 1 p.m.

Other Shows at 4 p.m., 7 p.m. & 10 p.m.

Advance Bookings at 9-30 and 12 Noon. and at 3-30 and 6 p.m.

To-day AT ROXY AND IMPERIAL

BRITAIN NOT OVERANXIOUS TO LEAVE INDIA

Govt. Of India Has Been Under Notice To Quit Since 1917, Says Philby

LONDON, Nov. 3

The "Manchester Guardian" to-day publishes a lengthy letter from Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby, I.C.S. (retired) in reply to the newspaper's editorial of October 31st.

Mr. Philby writes, "May I suggest that in your leading article you seem to overestimate the anxiety of Britain to be 'rid of her responsibility for India' As you state the Government of India "has felt itself to be a Government under notice to quit" since 1917. But 27 years is surely an unconsciously long time for any Government to stay on and the present situation in India scarcely suggests that the end is now near.

By insisting on a Hindu-Moslem Agreement the India Office can easily prolong its life for another generation and it is difficult to think that a Government lead in the Tory House of Commons would fail to give the Indian Empire a further lease of life. You rightly reject that sort of solution for the present impasse and the idea of a Provisional Government to assume control in the vague hope of arriving by some happy accident at an agreed constitution. But you seem to shrink from making any practical proposals regarding what Britain might now do to resolve the deadlock.

We have ample ground for declaring now that as Moslem areas desire to be independent of the rest of India, they shall be independent with Sovereign rights as from a certain date within frontiers to be fixed in the meantime by a Royal Commission consisting say of two Hindus and two Moslem members with a British or neutral Chairman. In effect its function would be the tracing of the optimum frontier for Pakistan in those parts of India lying north of a straight line drawn from Karachi to Chittagong.

By implication the grant of Sovereign Status to the rest of India would have effect from the same date and Britain would be quit of her responsibility."—Reuter.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

It is reliably learnt that several Government officers of the cloth department have taken serious objection against dumping of American cloth in India, on the basis of pront of 10 p. c. more than Indian cloth. They have urged to fix prices equal to those of Indian cloth and to stamp Indian texmark on it, if it is to be imported in any way.

An Evergreen Release

LIFE IS A BED OF THORNS!

MAZHAR ART PRODUCTIONS' 5TH WEEK

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PREMIERE SATURDAY, NEXT 11th
MINERVA'S MODERN SOCIAL

DR. KUMAR

Direction: KISHORE SHARMA

Starring:
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KHURSHEED (Jr.), P. BANERJI,
LATIKA, NAJMA

Daily: 4, 7, 10., Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.

Plans open from Wed.
10 to 12 & 3 to 6 p.m.

KRISHNA (DUBASH THEATRE)

YOUNG HINDU BOWLER'S SPLENDID PERFORMANCE

Lively Cricket At Oval And Stadium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Batsmen and bowlers shared equal honours on Saturday afternoon when several interesting matches came up for the play in the different maidans of the city.

A fairly large cosmopolitan crowd gathered at the Oval to witness a one-and-a-half day fixture between the Kanga XI and the Hindu Gymkhana. The Parsis batting first lost eight wickets for a paltry 117. This was due to the magnificent bowling performance of Kotian, a new Hindu colt, who by obtaining an excellent analysis of 20-8-40-7 has almost pushed his way in the Hindu team of the forthcoming Pentangular Tournament.

The match at this stage had become dull and one-sided. But thereafter K. R. Meherhomji came to the rescue of the Parsis, and in a magnificent game-saving partnership with J. Cooper brought the total to 189 when he himself was caught by Kulkarni off Kotian, his contribution being 73. The last man was out before even a single could be added to the total and the Kanga XI was thus dismissed for a meagre 189.

This match will continue on Sunday.

AT THE BRABOURNE STADIUM

At the Brabourne Stadium the C.C.I. entertained the Brothers' Club to a half-day fixture. The guests went in to bat first and were out for 182 B. D. Desai being the top-scorer with an unbeaten 100 which included eleven fours. The home team replied with 117 for four including K. Jobunputra's 56 and J. S. Lawyer 41 not out.

Scores:—

KANGA XI v. HINDU GYMKHANA

KANGA XI	
M. F. Mistry, l.b.w., b Kamat	19
J. A. Dadyseth, c Palwankar, b Kamat	17
E. B. Aibara, b Kotian	1
P. M. Khambatta, b Kotian	4
P. Umrigar, c Kamat, b Kotian	12
D. B. Satha, b Kotian	19
J. B. b Kotian	4
K. R. Meherhomji, c Kulkarni, b Kotian	73
D. S. Doctor, c Kamat, b Kotian	10
J. Cooper, not out	19
M. Khandaria, c Hindlekar, b Kiny	0
Extras	11
Total	189

C.C.I. v. BROTHERS' CLUB	
B. D. Desai, retired	100
D. B. Kadam	7
M. Amersingh	28
P. D'Souza	10
Abdul Gaffar	20
Dalal	0
Padamanabhan	14
S. L. Patil not out	1
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wickets)	182

C. C. I.	
V. N. Raiji	14
K. Sanjana	0
S. M. Colah	5
K. Jobunputra	56
J. S. Lawyer not out	41
A. R. Nurmohmed not out	0
Extra	1
Total (for 4 wickets)	117

BOMBAY'S COLOSSAL 432 AGAINST SIND

Mody's 160; Narottam Takes 5 For 85

KARACHI, Nov. 4.—After batting for full two days Bombay were all out for 432, 12 minutes before the closing time in the Ranji Trophy match against Sind.

Uneventful cricket followed for a while on the resumption of the match early to-day although as compared to yesterday's slow scoring, the rate to-day was faster An hour's play to-day produced fifty runs—yesterday's rate was only 35.

Fazal Lakda had, in the meantime, relieved Narottam and one of his pace-changed deliveries completely deceived both Modi and the wicket-keeper, Irani, the ball going to the screen for four byes.

Naoomal was bowling when Modi completed his century. The third wicket partnership gave Bombay 200 runs. A little later Qamardin was brought in and he was able to clean bowl Merchant who scored 84 runs.

Sind took the new ball a few minutes after resumption, and Qamardin and Narottam were put in charge.

Phadkar who had joined Modi in the last over before lunch played a defensive game but Modi was now in an aggressive mood, particularly against Qamardin, whom he drove to mid-off repeatedly. His individual score rose quickly. When he was, however, 144, he snicked Qamardin at fine-leg where Lakda took a catch at ground level but the umpire disallowed the catch. An appeal against Modi off the next ball was also negatived.

Modi next completed his individual 150 after a stay of 292 minutes, his score then including one six and ten fours. Phadkar had, in the meantime, made only one single. An hour's play after lunch had produced 45 runs.

The brief interval for water proved fatal for Modi. Inayat Khan replaced Qamardin and he set a leg-trap for his wide of breaks, stationing three men at leg slips. The tactics paid. Modi glanced the second ball from Inayat Khan and Samtani took a spectacular going-away catch at fine-leg on his left. Modi batted five hours and quarter for his 160 (352-4-160).

R. S. Cooper filled the vacancy and Inayat Khan put a fourth man at silly leg. A perfect-length ball, however, sent Cooper's rails flying (362-5-7). Rangnekar stepped into the breach and got off the mark with a hooked four. A slower one from Naoomal was slashed to leg but Samtani running forward took a brilliant catch almost off the grass (377-6-9).

Tea over, Phadkar, who was joined by Khot just before the tea interval, had been trudging along slowly and had collected nine runs in two hours. He accelerated the pace of his scoring somewhat after the respite and soon Bombay reached 400. Bombay had occupied the crease for only seven minutes under 10 hours so far.

Naoomal rang quick changes and Phadkar skied Narottam to leg and Abbas Khan made no mistake (412-7-23).

At the other end, Inayat Khan made the first successful appeal of the match against Anwar Hussain, the new-comer (415-8-1).

Khot was next dismissed in dramatic circumstances. He blocked a ball from Narottam, but it trickled into the wicket before the batsman pushed it away. One of the bails had slided off the groove and Umpire Bhave, after close inspection, declared the batsman out (417-9-13).

Sind thus secured three wickets for 40 runs after tea.

Raiji and Kore were the last pair and they took the score to 432 before the former was stumped smartly by Irani off Narottam. This was Narottam's fifth victim at the total cost of 85 runs in 54.4 overs.

The stumps were drawn at the end of Bombay's first innings.

Scores:

BOMBAY (First Innings)	
K. C. Ibrahim, c Daud Khan, b Narottam	55
M. K. Mantri, c Samtani, b Narottam	32
R. S. Modi, c Samtani, b Inayat Khan	160
V. M. Merchant, b Qamardin	84
D. G. Phadkar, c Abbas Khan, b Narottam	33
R. S. Cooper, b Inayat Khan	7
K. M. Rangnekar, c Samtani, b Naoomal	9
J. B. Khot, b Narottam	13
Anwar Hussain, l.b.w., b Inayat Khan	1
M. N. Raiji, st. Irani, b Narottam	4
H. J. Kore, not out	11
Extras	33
Total	432

Fall of Wickets: 1—93, 2—100, 3—305, 4—352, 5—362, 6—377, 7—412, 8—415, 9—417, 10—432.

Bowling Analysis: V. K. Samtani 33 11 68 0; Narottam 54.4 16 85 5; Qamardin 15 2 38 1; Fazal Lakda 37 7 75 0; Inayat Khan 55 29 59 3; Naoomal 31 6 74 1.—A.P.

Benefit Match For Dadoo Raises Rs. 675

The senior string of the South Indians defeated the Embarkation Headquarters by three goals to one in the Hardlines Cup tie of the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, on Friday evening. The entire proceeds of the match which amounted to Rs. 675 was donated to Dadoo, the famous Indian player of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The League Champions were far from their usual strength as their captain Towle, Delaney, Beswick, Gardner and Livingstone were unable to turn out for them. However, they were the first to draw blood through Skinner soon after the start. But their lead was short-lived. Ramchander levelled up matters for the South Indians within five minutes. A keen struggle for supremacy followed in which Duncan and Kadirvelu were called upon to save on several occasions. Vajravelu gave the South Indians the lead just before the interval.

Changing over the tussle continued with equal fierceness, but Ramchander set the seal on it by scoring again midway through the second period. On the whole it was well contested game.

After the match, Mr. J. C. Maitra, President of the Indian Football League thanked everybody for extending their generous support to the match. He was particularly grateful to the St. Xavier's College for foregoing their share of the gate receipts which enabled them to pay the entire proceeds to Mr. Dadoo. Mr. Maitra held up Dadoo as one of the finest products of Bombay football. During his soccer career of 23 years he had never been warned even once on the field. Mr. Maitra exhorted the younger generations to follow his excellent example.

Mr. Twynham, who presided and gave away the Hardlines Cup to the South Indians, thanked the I. F. L. for their generous gesture.

Stilwell In Washington

Roosevelt Denounces "Whitewashing" Campaign With Reference To Recall

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3: General Stilwell arrived in Washington tonight.

War Department officials said General Stilwell would confer with high American Military Officials in the near future and would take short leave.

Stilwell said he would issue no statement at present.

President Roosevelt attacked what he termed "whitewashing campaign" at a Press Conference to-day.

He told correspondents that the reports that General Stilwell presented Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek with an ultimatum which he turned down originated from such tactics.

He indicated that the report that Cordell Hull was about to resign fell into the same category.

No Offence To Hoard And Melt Demonetised Rupees

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3

As there still appears to be some misapprehension on the subject, the Government of India notify for general information that Standard Silver Rupees and half rupees of 11/12 fineness, having been demonetised, are not legal tender and it is neither illegal nor improper to hoard them or to melt them for sale as bullion, says a press note. The selling of these coins at a value other than their face value is likewise no longer an offence.

Standard Silver Coins which have ceased to be legal tender are accepted at the Bombay Mint for refining, like other silver, and fine silver bars (999.0 fineness) issued in exchange, after payment of the usual refining charges of Rs. 2/8 per 100 tolas gross weight; the minimum quantity for acceptance being 3,500 tolas.—A. P.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

It has been decided that Sunday, November 5, is to be observed this year as a Day of Remembrance and dedication in connection with Armistice Day, November 11, 1944, says a press note.—A. P.

INDIA JOINS GLOBAL BASE BALL PROGRAMME

NEW YORK, (By Mail): "India where Base Ball was unknown until the U. S. troops introduced the sport has joined the Global Base Ball programme of National Base Ball Congress", announced its president, Mr. Ray Drummont.

Mr. E. J. Gubbay, a wealthy Calcutta sportsman, has been named Indian Commissioner of Base Ball for the Congress, and planned to start the game next season.

Twelve nations have now joined the post-war Global Base Ball programme, plans for which include annual world series.—India Press Service.

A BOMBAY TALKIES' PICTURE

JWAR BHATA

A POWERFUL TALE OF THE DREAMS AND STRUGGLES OF

Life & Love

Produced & Directed by:
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY
Coming— MAJESTIC

"I Shudder At The Prospect"

Munshi On Mahatma's Contemplated Fast

That he had always seen the hand of God in the previous fasts of Mahatma Gandhi and that at present he could only pray that Gandhiji may be allowed to work out his mission without having to go through the purificatory act, was the view expressed by Mr. K. M. Munshi, in an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the contemplated fast of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Munshi, who left for Wardha on Friday evening to attend the meeting of the trustees of the Kasturba National Memorial Fund, said, in the course of the interview: "I shudder at the prospect of another fast by Gandhiji in his present state of health. But in all these fasts, I have always noted the finger of God. If He inspires him to undergo this self-imposed ordeal, Gandhiji, as His instrument will surely undertake it. In that contingency, we can only humbly pray and millions of all nations will join in this prayer. But for the present, we can pray that God in his mercy may let him work out his mission without his having to go through this purificatory fast.

Dr. Tendulkar Operated Upon

POONA, Nov. 4.—Dr. A. G. Tendulkar, a detenu in the Yeravda Central Prison, was successfully operated upon to-day in the Sassoon Hospital for appendicitis. He has been in detention since 1940.—A.P.

6 Arrested For Alleged Participation In Congress Meeting

HUBLI, Nov. 3.

Messrs Rangrao Kulkarni Hiheral, Pleader, Gadag, and Andanappa Kundargi, two prominent Congress workers of Ron Taluka, have been arrested for alleged participation in the Ron Taluka Congress Workers' meeting held at Jakkali in the third week of last month.

The total number of persons arrested in this connection is now six.—A. P.

KASTURBA FUND TRUSTEES MEET

Gandhiji Receives Amendments To Original Trust Deed

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 4.

"The question of Gandhiji's undertaking another fast in the evening of his life is so important and disquieting to the whole nation that it cannot but be discussed at the meeting of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund Trustees either formally or informally," said one of the leading trustees of the Fund to the United Press special representative prior to attending the meeting this afternoon.

It is stated that Mahatma Gandhi himself will refer to it in his speech to the trustees in the event of its consummation.

The United Press learns that the most important item in the official agenda of the meeting is consideration of the Trust Deed originally prepared by Mr. K. M. Munshi in consultation with Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council and Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, in the light of various amendments submitted thereto by a number of trustees.

It appears Gandhiji circulated to the members the Original Trust Deed and sought their legal views thereon and the amendments received were in reply to Gandhiji's request.

Among the members who attended this afternoon's meeting at Sevagram under the presidentship of Gandhiji were Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Shantikumar Morarji, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, the Secretary, and almost all the ten new members nominated by Gandhiji including Messrs. Pakwasa, Mavlankar, Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai, Shrimati Asha Devi, Mr. Guljarilal Nanda, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Congress Government, Bombay.

It is understood that Mr. Rajagopalachari sent a communication to Gandhiji yesterday intimating his inability to attend the meeting in view of indisposition.

Similar communications are understood to have been received from Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and others who could not find it possible to participate in the meeting.—United Press.

Trust Deed Adopted

WARDHA, Nov. 4.—After two and half hours discussion in which Gandhiji actively participated the Trust-deed of the Kasturba National Memorial Fund was adopted at the meeting of the Trustees of the Kasturba Fund this evening with some modifications as suggested in the amendments already submitted to Gandhiji. The Trustees are again meeting to-morrow morning at eleven at Sewagram when, it is understood, they will discuss certain routine matters in regard to the internal administrative work of the Fund and conclude their labours.—United Press.

Kodanda Rao Urges Gandhiji To Go Overseas

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

Mr. P. S. Kodanda Rao, a member of the Servants of India Society, in the course of a letter to Gandhiji suggests that the latter instead of contemplating a fast should go abroad and visit the Allied and neutral countries. "Thereby", adds Mr. Kodanda Rao, "You could render the maximum service to the humanity in the present circumstances. There is a danger as things stand now, that the peace treaty that concludes the present world war will be another Versailles and if is necessary to launch a campaign similar to one led by President Wilson on the last occasion for war without victory and peace with reconciliation in order to avert another and greater catastrophe."

"Gandhiji's presence", says Mr. Kodanda Rao, "is necessary when and where peace-makers foregather. He also thinks Gandhiji's visit will remove the prejudice created against him."

Concluding he says: "That there is no reason to anticipate that the British Government will not give him facilities. "They cannot now plead that they cannot now find you passages. If they prohibit you on political grounds, they will put themselves very much in the wrong, very much indeed."—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO A. K. CHANDA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

"I note your advice about fasting. I am in the God's hands," writes Gandhiji to Mr. A. K. Chanda, Deputy Leader of the Assam Congress Parliamentary Party in reply to the latter's invitation to Mahatma Gandhi to pay a visit to Bengal, Bihar and Assam and contact with the suffering humanity in those Provinces before he undertook the ordeal of another fast and consult public opinion about the fast inasmuch as his life is no less than his own.—United Press.

Deo Declines Offer Of Facilities

POONA, Nov. 4.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Member, Congress Working Committee in detention at Ahmednagar, has informed his sister about his decision not to avail himself of the Government's concession granting interviews with relatives "in view of the restrictions imposed on such interviews."—United Press.

FACILITIES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

N. W. F. Governor's Assurance To Brelvi

PESHAWAR, Nov. 3.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, A.-I. N. E. C. left for Bombay to-day after a four-day stay in Peshawar. He met leaders of different parties including the Premier, Khan Aurangazeb Khan and other Ministers of the Frontier Ministry, Quasi Mohd. Isa, Member, Committee of Action of All-India Muslim League, Rai Bahadur Mehar Chand Khanna, President N.W.F.P. Hindu Mahasabha and Khan Ali Gul Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee and Malik Khuda Bux, Advocate-General and Member of the National Defence Council.

He discussed with the political, social and economic questions relating to the Frontier Province.

Mr. Brelvi also met His Excellency the Governor of N.W.F.P. with whom he discussed the question of forming a Provincial Advisory Board in Peshawar. His Excellency's attention was also drawn to the present press censorship in N.W.F.P. by virtue of which all telegrams irrespective of the nature of the news are to be signed by Provincial Press Adviser thereby causing great inconvenience and delay.

His Excellency is reported to have promised to go through the details of the question and provide all possible facilities to correspondents.

Mr. Brelvi addressed the Peshawar journalists at a function arranged in his honour by Sheikh Sanaullah, editor of the "Khyber Mail" Advisory Board and appealed to them to keep the dignity of the profession and raise its standard. He also addressed the students of the Edward College.

Mr. Brelvi visited the Khyber Pass and some adjoining villages.

BRELVI LEAVES PESHAWAR FOR BOMBAY

LAHORE, Nov 3.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference who had gone to Peshawar, passed through Lahore this evening on his way back to Bombay.—A. P.

A.-I.N.E.C DECISIONS DISCRIMINATORY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4: Pandit Satyadev Vidayalankar, President, Delhi Provincial Hindi Journalists' Association, in a statement issued with the authority of the Association on the recommendations of the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. with regard to the minimum salary and conditions of work of journalists, says:

"While welcoming the move to draft a charter of rights for working journalists in India by the A.I.N.E.C., I wish categorically to state that the recommendations have deeply disappointed the Hindi journalist world throughout this country. This disappointment is not only based on discriminatory treatment suggested between English and Indian language journalists, but also due to the fact that the recommendations seem to be the result of gross misinformation and lack of correct appreciation of the situation existing in the Hindi press. The recommendations reflect the superiority complex prevailing amongst the foreign language Indian journalists who dominate the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference.

"An average Indian language journalist has to display greater efficiency, skill and labour in his day to day work than required in English journalism. The recommendations set back the clock of progress of working class journalists and are derogatory particularly to the interests of working journalists in Indian languages. Moreover, they are against the letter and spirit of public assurances given by Mr. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference from time to time on the subject.

The recommendations relating to privilege leave, casual leave and sick leave are most unsatisfactory and are below the accepted standard of so many Hindi papers.

"The Delhi Provincial Hindi Journalists Association has already recommended a basic minimum of Rs. 100 p. m. Rs. 10 annual increment and Rs. 25 as night allowance, which in my opinion is the minimum standard that can satisfy the average Indian language journalist.

"I must record my protest against these uncharitable recommendations and unless they are amended in the light of these observations, I am afraid the breach between the English and Indian language journalists will gradually widen, to the detriment of journalism in this country."—A.P.

HINDI JOURNALISTS' PROTEST

PATNA, Nov 4.

A meeting of the Bihar Provincial Hindi Journalists Association to-day passed a resolution protesting against the distinction made between the salaries of English and Vernacular Journalists by the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in their resolution passed at Lahore recently.—A.P.

It is announced that cargo war risk insurance rates have been lowered by about half per cent for voyages between the western hemisphere and Indian, Persian Gulf, East African and Eastern Mediterranean ports.

Retaliatory Measures Against South Africa

India Government Imposes Parallel Disabilities

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

"The Government of India have imposed the same disabilities on South Africans of non-Indian origin as Indians suffer from in the Union of South Africa", says a Press Note.

It adds: "These have been imposed by Notifications published in a Gazette Extraordinary to-day. For the present the disabilities relate to entry, residence, trade, acquisition, holding and disposal of property and local franchise.

"The action has been taken under Section 3 of the Reciprocity Act which was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1943, but the application of which was held in abeyance pending the result of the Government of India's efforts to obtain a satisfactory solution of the problem created by the Pegging Act.

"Disabilities in respect of acquisition, holding and disposal of property have been imposed on South Africans domiciled in the provinces of Natal and Transvaal where similar disabilities exist against Indians. Disability in respect of local franchise exists in all provinces of South Africa except Cape Province. Therefore, the disability will not apply to South Africans domiciled in Cape Province".—A. P.

FIRST RETALIATORY MEASURE.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

It is understood that the disabilities imposed by the Government of India by notifications published in a Gazette Extraordinary to-day are the first instalment of retaliatory measures comtemplated to meet the situation arising out of the intransigent attitude of the Government of the Union of South Africa.—A. P.

What M.L.A.'s Think

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.—Lobby opinion is crystallising regarding the important debate on the situation in the Union of South Africa and East Africa, Uganda and Tanganyika. While nationalist members like Mr. Govind Deshmukh and Mr. Krishnamachari alongside the Muslim Leaguer Mr. Azhar Ali want the enforcement of the Reciprocity Act and recall of the High Commissioner from South Africa, Mr. Hussenbhai Lalji, till recently the Leader of the Independent Party, has tabled an amendment asking for enforcement of the Reciprocity Act against the nationals of South Africa and the countries in East Africa where racial discrimination against Indians persists and application of economic sanctions against these countries.—United Press.

MARITZBURG, Nov. 3: Senator Clarkson, the Ministry of the Interior, addressing the Head Committee of the United Party, Natal, here on Friday said that if Durban had shown a sense of responsibility and tried to tackle the housing position in regard to Indians then there would have been no Indian problem in Durban to-day.—Reuter.

INDIAN JUDICIAL COMMISSION.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 4: The Indian Judicial Commission has suspended public sittings indefinitely. The Commission was to have sat in Dundee, Northern Natal, next week.

The chairman, Justice Broome said the Commission was still alive and would continue with its work in the recess. No member had resigned. The Commission, which consists of two European members, Senator Shepstone and Al Barnes, and two Indian members, S. R. Naidoo and A. I. Kajee, with Broome as Chairman has been appointed by Parliament to enquire into and report on every aspect of Indian life.—Reuter.

GHETTOS FOR INDIANS

What Natal Ordinance Means

BOMBAY, Nov. 4: Swami Bhawani Dayal and Mr. M. A. Jadwat, representatives in India of the South African Indian Congress, in a joint statement to the Press say: "On the eve of the debate in the Central Legislature on the South African Indian question, we deem it necessary, to clarify the position which led the Natal Indian Congress to enter into a compromise with Field-Marshal Smuts on the Pegging Bill, which eventually culminated into the Pretoria Pact. It was due to the impotence of the Government of India coupled with the exhortations of the High Commissioner to the South African Indians to look more to the Government of South Africa for the amelioration of their grievances than to India. The Ordinance, as envisaged in the Pact, has passed its third reading and our Congress has rejected it as a distinct violation of the Pretoria Pact, both in letter and spirit.

"Though the Natal Provincial Council has cleverly managed a sideshow, by somebody proposing an amendment to the Ordinance at the committee stage, and another opposing it on the grounds that the amendment was not in keeping with the spirit of the Pact, it failed to convince anybody.

"Mr. Kajee, the Chairman of the Natal Indian Congress has characterised the speech of the Administrator as one which has shattered the faith of the Indian community in the sense of fair-play and justice of the Administrator himself.

"The Ordinance itself means the complete annihilation of the Indian community in the economic field as well; and in course of time Indians will be relegated to the "ghettos" to stay there as hewers of wood and drawers of water. This contention is borne out by the report of the Post-War Reconstruction Commission, of which Mr. Mitchell is the chairman, and he has characterised the affluent Indian as a menace to western civilization, but not the labourer because he is content to sell his labour for the benefit of the white rulers".—A. P.

Natal Indians' New Move

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 4.—It is understood that leaders of Natal Indians may demand that the dispute, about whether the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance passed by the Natal Provincial Council this week conflicts with the terms of the Pretoria Agreement under which the "Pegging" Act was withdrawn be referred to an appeal court judge. The object, it is stated, would be to remove the dispute from the present "heated political atmosphere."—Reuter.

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BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Books lent by post. (English, Tamil, Hindi). Rs. 12 per annum. BI—POST Library 49 Sarojini St., Coimbatore. 6428

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LAND FOR SALE

A grant of 287 acres of first class Tea land in Sibsagar District in Assam, with full bearing Tea in 30 acres is for sale. Willing purchasers will please correspond with—Box No. 6441. "Bombay Chronicle".

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8TH WEEK
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KHURSHID,
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Director: WAJAHAT MIRZA
Music: Khemchand Prakash
AJIT Release
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P. M.
Sat. Sun.: Matinee 1-30
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

CITY MARKETS

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Nov. 4.

The local market was fairly firm on moderate bull support and short covering. At the opening March was quoted at Rs. 414/4 and advanced to Rs. 416 but reacted to Rs 415/4 on some realising. The market being under the control of Bull operators, sellers are holding aloof awaiting developments.

The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

I.C.C. March	414	8	0
I.C.C. May	421	12	0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March contract is 564 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 3.

	High	Low	Close
I.C.C. March	415	412/8	413/12
I.C.C. May	422/8	420	421/4
Karachi March	42/2/6	41/13/6	42/0/9

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 26 Oct. 1944 Bales 184,285, in 1943 Bales 94,579, in 1942 Bales 163,620, in 1941 Bales 247,547, in 1940 161,198, Estimated Mill consumption up to 26 Oct. 206,482 Bales. Same time last year 220,910 Bales. Estimated Stock of Raw Cotton in Bombay in 25th Oct. 952,661 Bales against 981,110 Bales last year this time.

Gold & Silver

The Bullion market was quietly steady with a sagging tendency. The urgent demand is well supplied and buyers are inclined to await developments. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 62/14 and declined to Rs. 62/6 but later steadied at Rs. 62/8. Ready Gold was quoted at a premium of annas eight at Rs. 63. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 114/4 and declined to Rs. 113/8 but improved to Rs. 114 while ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 115/4. There was some Calcutta buying otherwise the session was featureless.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET FEATURES

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The market backed and filled with fixations versus hedges and a continued desire to await developments in connection with Government programmes and the outcome of the elections. Increasing complaints of the war's pace and labour shortages together with the National City Bank forecast of a post-war international agreement dividing cotton export markets on a quota basis attracted attention. The "Daily News Record" estimates the cotton crop at 11,521,000 bales. The session continued featureless and closed barely steady. December delivery opened at 21.53 and after improving to 21.54 declined to 21.50. The market closed at a net rise of 2 points to a closed of 4 points. Spot cotton was unchanged at 22.01c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December 21.52—02 January 21.54—02 March 21.62—02 Middling Spot 21.10—05

NEW YORK COTTON

December 21.50—04 January 21.43—04 March 21.58—03 May 21.61—02 July 21.44+02 October 20.68—02 December highest 21.54 (12-24 p.m.) lowest 21.50—04 (2-10 p.m). Middling Spot 22.01—

NOON CALL

December 21.52 March 21.69 May 21.61

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Spot 23-1/2 Forward 23-1/2 Gold bars fine per oz. £8/8/0

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new crop) 41 Nov/Dec quoted

Wheat Australian (bulk) 45 Nov. Dec quoted

Wheat Australian (bags) 48 Nov/Dec quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 3.

	£
Rupee paper 3-1/2 p c	Unquoted
Consols 2-1/2 p c	80-5/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	104-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2	103-13/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-3/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-5/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	11-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	85-1/2
National Bank of India	Unrecd.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Ordinary 385 Tata Deferred 2082/8 Indian Iron 38/8 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 32/4 Bombay Dyeing 1755 Central India 395/10 Century 540 Gokak 308/12 Kohinoor 580 Simplex 251 Andhra Valley 1807/8 Tata Hydro 204/6 Tata Power 1870 Associated Cement 240/8 Belapur 240/10 Bombay Burma (Old) 4878.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 4.

LONDON—Banks buying 90 Days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 & 2 months. 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES—T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16

Banks sell T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32

Banks buy T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8

LDN/NEW YORK Banks sell Rs. 332 3/4 Rs. 332 3/4

Banks buy Rs. 329 1/2 Rs. 326 1/2

LDN/MONTREAL—Banks sell Rs. 302 1/2 Rs. 302 1/2

Banks buy Rs. 397 3/4 Rs. 294 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Quiet.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, One and two months 1/4 p c 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c. 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone :—Very Easy.

Mr. Angelo Da Fonseca who got the first prize in Poona Art Exhibition last week for his water colour picture "Feeding of the Five Thousand by Jesus Christ" studied under Dr. A. N. Tagore at Santiniketan and under Sjt. N. L. Bose in Calcutta. He sent seven pictures to the Mission Museum at Aachen now made famous by the invasion of the Allies in Germany and twenty of his pictures are in the Vatican Library at Rome with Mons. Canstantini.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 5.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Music from Film 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 To-morrow 9-15 Lalita Venkatram 0-45 Thumri 10-0 Kumar Gandharv.

11-0 p.m. AIR Orchestra 11-20 Barkat Ali (Lahore) 11-45 Gangu Bai (Hubli) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 5-0 Dina Nath (Surat) 5-30 AIR Quartet 5-45 Geet 5-55 Locals 6-0 Kumar Gandharv 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Lalita Venkatram 7-15 Dina Nath 7-30 Bhavgeet 7-42 Barkat Ali 8-0 Sarangi 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Let Us Play You Something 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 Sports Review (E) 10-0 Folk-Songs of India 10-30 Walther Staram Orchestra.

BOMBAY—2.

89.15 m. (3,365 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. Music 8-5 Leela Limaye.

89.15 m. (3,365 kc/s)—1-42 p.m. Music 7-45 Rural Listeners 8-15 Lalita Venkatram 9-0 Kumar Gandharv 9-30 Violin Duet 10-0 Barkat Ali 10-20 Gangubai.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 4: Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at nine hours L. M. T. on 1-11-44 :—

Allahabad 92 59 0, BOMBAY 90 77 0, Calcutta 90 72 0, Cawnpore 92 58 0, Guttack 91 73 T, Darjeeling 58 50 0, Delhi 97 61 0, Dehra Dun 80 53 0, Jacobabad 95 61 0, Karachi 86 75 0, Lahore 93 55 0, Lucknow 92 57 0, Madras 89 77 0, Nagpur 87 72 0, Patna 90 66 0, Peshawar 85 57 0, Shillong 66 49 0, Simla 64 49 0.—A. P.

Disallowed Questions In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

It is learned that the President of the Council of State has disallowed Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh's questions on the Phillips episode and General Stilwell's reported remarks on the Indian Army.

Other questions tabled by the same member and disallowed by the President include one on the formation of a Standing Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Indian Affairs, Empire Premiers Conference and another question seeking information on the "cannonball express" service operating between the United States and India for the U.S. forces. —A.P.

DACCA MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN CUSTODY

DACCA, Nov. 3.

In connection with the case in which Mr. S. K. Ghosh, I.C.S., and others are being tried on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 30 lakhs of the Government of India, the Calcutta Detective Police searched several houses in the town, including those of a retired District Magistrate, a Member of the Council of State and a Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner was taken into custody and has since been removed to Calcutta where he will be placed on trial.—A P.

COMPLAINT AGAINST ADVOCATE DISMISSED

When the case filed by Adi Ruttonshaw Damania charging Mr. Meherji Jamasji Divwalla, Advocate, with adultery and enticing away his wife came on for hearing in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Nov 1 it was stated that the case had been compounded out of court and the complainant had tendered an apology to the accused and did not wish to lead any evidence.

The Magistrate accordingly marked the case compounded and dismissed the complaint.

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THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

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Satiranjan Shield. Policemen's best performance. Dhakuram's grand goal. A Parel record. Calcutt a leads in Inter-'Varsity Acquatics. Chandra and Jagloni's achievements. Pentagular Cricket. Some g'ants for European team. Rangn ekar and Mankad in cold storage. Muslim probables. Task before Hazare.

The final of the Satiranjan Shield was a grand affair. It was one of the most thrilling contests ever seen in this tournament since its inception in 1932 or at the St. Xavier's College ground. Parel. Till the last minute the fate of the contending parties hang in the balance. It is true the W.I.A.A. was leading by the odd goal in five. But if the game was extended by another half a minute or even a few seconds, the City Police might have equalised. Nobody would say that the standard of play was classical. Neither in ball control or in positioning the players in general showed any remarkable ability. But what was missed in these directions was more than made up by the vim and determination of the rival parties.

POLICEMEN'S BEST PERFORMANCE

In view of their performance this season few could have expected the Policemen to put up such a fine show as they did. But the hope and ambition of winning this coveted trophy for the third year in succession stirred them to put forth the best from every man in the team. Jameson however stood head and shoulders over his fellows in the defensive ranks. His unfailing sagacity and resourcefulness helped the Police out of many a tight corner. Vickers between their sticks played his part well too, even though he permitted his citadel to fall thrice during the evening. Among the forwards Vandockum and Peter appeared in the picture pretty frequently. If the some of the beautiful centres sent across by them from the wings were utilised to best purpose, the 'Cops' might have carried the day. But here their luck failed.

DHAKURAM'S GRAND GOAL

The W.I.A.A. were without the Services of two of their star players in Rashad and Narayan due to their suspension. No doubt that their absence weakened their attacking line considerably. Mohideen as a centre-forward and Aziz as right winger were poor substitutes. Though they were out of their usual positions they tried however to do their best. Parab appeared to feel rather awkward between them and that was perhaps reason why he was not seen to great advantage. It was a great day for Dhakuram and Thomas. The former will be remembered for many a day for the magnificent goal he scored to win the match. It was no wonder that the vast mass of W.I.A.A. Supporters chained him at the end of the fight. Sanjiva in goal and Suvarna and Humphreys were conspicuous for the manner they held the fort. The last-named player was exceedingly helpful to the attackers also. It was however due to the combined efforts of all the members that the Automobilemen succeeded at last in achieving the object which has been evading them for the last few years.

DHAKURAM

A PAREL RECORD

The game was played, it must be recorded in the best of spirits. Barring a single instance, there was no rough or dirty play to bother Referee Reddin. Even the spectators were fully attuned to the spirit of the game. And what a crowd there was! Hundreds of people who came to sit in the stands had to accommodate themselves on the lawn. But they did not mind it at all. They enjoyed the game to their heart's content. The crowd paid the record sum of Rs. 1,200. For charity matches of course the figure stands much higher. At the beginning of this season the I.F.L. collected as much as Rs. 2,500 for the Mayor's Emergency Relief Fund. But then the rates were also higher. If the people who watched the battle from house-tops, walls and trees had come in, there might have been an addition of a respectable sum to the total. Anyway one can confidently say that football has taken a firm grip over the people residing in the north of Bombay. That is a great thing.

CALCUTTA LEADS IN INTER-'VARSITY AQUATICS

The Inter-University Aquatic meet was held at the Mafatlal Pool in Bombay last week-end. Only 3 of the score of Universities in India participated in the Competition. Whatever explanation there may be in defence of the non-participating Universities, there is no doubt that all of them are still very backward in this branch of sport. It is high time our educational authorities take more interest in sporting matters and encourage the students to develop their physique and character through such activities.

The Calcutta University won the Championship again with 48 points to their credit. Bombay, who became second, might have shared the honour with Calcutta if she were not disqualified in the relay. That was rather hard luck for Bombay.

CHANDRA AND JAGLOM'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Of the dozen events on the card, Calcutta won seven. Bimal Chandra led in the 800 and 1,500 metres free style, losing the 400 metres narrowly to J. Jaglom of Bombay.— P. Mitra won both the back stroke races in 100 and 200 metres, while T. Bhar claimed the 100 metres breast stroke. The palm for diving went to G. Mullick. Medley relay was also won by Calcutta but they went down to Bombay in the water polo final by the odd goal in five. This is an excellent record for which Calcutta maybe justly proud.

With 41 points to their account Bombay stood second. Jaglom had the distinction of leading in 100 and 400 metres free style and taking second places in 800 and 1,500 metres of the same category. Two second positions were occupied by P. Kohn in 100 and 200 metres breast strokes. A second rank by R. N. Colah in diving completed Bombay's achievements. On the whole it was a creditable performance.

Punjab had to be satisfied with only two wins in 200 metres breast stroke by Jaffer and the free style relay.

PENTANGULAR CRICKET

Less than a fortnight now remains for the great communal event of Bombay—The Pentangular Tournament. Speculation is now rife for the composition of each side. The Parsees and the Europeans are down to open the session on November 15. So far the former have announced the name of their skipper. P. E. Palia has been invited again to lead them. In the absence of a more experienced and abler hand, he is the inevitable choice. About the other members of the team, it may be said with a certain degree of certainty that most of those who figured in their team last year will take the field again for them. In the absence of a proper data, it is difficult to say who are in their best colours in batting and bowling.

SOME GIANTS FOR EUROPEAN TEAM

The Europeans will perhaps have a stronger side than they could field last year. In addition to Joe Hardstaff, the English Test Cricketer, Peter Judge and H. J. Butler, the opening bowlers of Glamorgan and Nottinghamshire respectively, who are already in this city they may have Denis Compton and Arthur Willard, two of Britain's batting and bowling stalwarts, in the team. Paul Dobree-Carey, who appeared in Douglas Jardine's team last season may be seen in action again. Another player of outstanding merit who may make the journey to Bombay is Bruce Mitchell of South Africa. Nobody can get till with any degree of confidence that all the abovementioned players will participate. But if they do they will certainly have a big day in the Championship.

RANGNEKAR AND MANKAD IN COLD STORAGE?

Although the Hindus will figure in the third match they have been the first to announce the names of nine of their men, with Vijay Merchant in the leadership again. It is a mystery why Khandu Rangnekar and Vinoo Mankad, two of their best all-rounders have been left out. Some people say that they are out of form this season. Can anybody say that the up-country invitees like Amarnath, Hemu Adhikari C. S. Nayudu C. T. Sarwate, S. N. Banerjee, G. Kishenchand and S. W. Sohoni are in their best colours? They have been undoubtedly selected on the basis of their past reputations alone. The last two places are still to be filled up. One of them is for the wicket-keeper. It seems certain therefore that either Rangnekar or Mankad or both will be dropped from their first engagement.

MUSLIM PROBABLES

The Muslim selectors have put forward their probable team before the public with Mushtaq Ali as their Captain. Why they have chosen to call it "probable" we do not know. It would seem that some of the selected players may not take the field at all. Doubts have been expressed about the Captain himself. It is a well-known fact that the Holkar of Indore is personally against these communal competitions. If he has not changed his attitude like the Gaekwad of Baroda, it is more than likely that all the Indore players will cry off. Then the tournament will be robbed a good deal of its interest.

TASK BEFORE VIJAY HAZARE

The Rest do not seem to have unearthed any new talent. They will therefore depend mainly on those who donned flannels for them last year. Vijay Hazare is sure to lead them again But would he be able to carry the whole side on his broad shoulders by repeating the grand performances of last year? The Muslims whom they meet in the second match have a fairly strong all-round combination. The report goes that the Stadium wickets are nothing like the batsman's paradise as they were last season. Therefore it will not be easy for batsmen to produce record-breaking feats during the coming weeks. The bowlers will have a greater say in the run of play. That will make the deals fair and square for all.

"TIMES" WANTS FRANK TALKS BETWEEN BIG THREE ON IRAN OIL CRISIS

LONDON, Nov. 3: A full and frank discussion between the British, American and Russian Governments as the next step in the Persian Oil crisis is suggested by the "Times" in an editorial to-day.

"No surprise need be felt that the Soviet Government, following the long standing British and the more recent American example should have displayed a lively interest in Middle Eastern oil supplies.

The desire of the Soviet Government for oil concessions in Persia is explicable enough. Nor is there any particular reason why negotiations should have to wait till the end of war.

What is regrettable is that the Soviet demand should have been pressed with such precipitancy as to cause something like a crisis in Soviet-Persian relations and—still more—that it should have apparently been pressed without previous consultation with Russia a major partner in the grand alliance and in wartime occupation of Persian territory.

If serious difficulties are to be avoided in future it is essential that Great Britain Soviet Russia and the United States should refrain from unilateral or bilateral initiatives in matters or in countries in which all the three partners are directly or indirectly concerned.

This is by no means the first occasion on which the unwritten obligation to consult has been overlooked. None of the three partners has been exempt from this frailty.

Recent oil discussions between the United States and Great Britain which certainly touched largely on Middle Eastern questions, but in which Russia was not invited to participate, may have been in part responsible for provoking the present not unnatural though misguided riposte.

These mistakes cannot be repeated without detriment to the cause of the United Nations.—Reuter.

LEASE-LEND HELP TO INDIA AMOUNTS TO RS. 117 CRORES

India Gives Reciprocal Aid Worth Rs. 81 Crores

After preliminary discussions, the talks relating to the possibility of India entering into a direct Mutual Aid Agreement with the U. S. A. were suspended, in view of the difficulty of determining India's Post-War Policy in certain respects at this stage. The Government of India, however, had accepted the principle underlying Mutual Aid and continued to receive Lease-Lend goods and services from the U. S. A. and to grant Reciprocal Aid in return

The Finance Member gave in his budget speech a few statistical particulars relating to Lease-Lend and Reciprocal Aid. According to him, the total value of the former received in India up to the end of 1944-45 was estimated to be Rs. 350 crores. It was not possible however, to say at present what would be India's actual share of this amount, because the allocation of Lease-Lend goods and services between India and His Majesty's Government had not yet been determined. None-the-less, "it will be reasonable to assume", he added, "that India's share in these benefits will not be less than one-third"

In regard to Reciprocal Aid by India to America the Finance Member estimated the cost, on present information, to be about Rs. 26 crores and Rs. 43 crores in 1943-44 and 1944-45, respectively. The total cost of such aid up to the end of 1942-43 was Rs. 12-1/4 crores The estimated progressive total up to the end of 1944-45 is a little more than Rs. 81 crores.

This Reciprocal Aid now takes three main forms:—

(1) Reciprocal Aid to U. S. forces in India in the shape of rations, clothing, ordnance and other stores, the construction of accommodation, airfields and connected works and the provision of transportation, communications and maintenance facilities of various kinds. (2) Reciprocal Aid to U. S. shipping using Indian ports, in the shape of port dues of all kinds, ship repairs, etc. (3) Available raw materials and available foodstuffs, such as tea, required by the U. S. Government directly for war purposes.

A broad and incomplete estimate o the value of the main items of Reciprocal Aid given up to the end of 1943 is given below:—

Value of works sanctioned (part completed and part in progress) Rs. 33 crores; Stores of various sorts Rs. 150 lakhs; Rations Rs. 250 lakhs; Transportation facilities Rs. 175 lakhs; Telegram and telephone service Rs. 85 5 lakhs; Labour facilities Rs. 185 lakhs; Petroleum Products Rs. 565 lakhs; Harbour facilities to American shipping Rs. 105 lakhs.

In addition tea estates and jute mills have been requisitioned and placed at the disposal of U. S. authorities in India. Substantial compensation will be payable by the Government of India on this account in due course The value of raw materials aid provided from April 1st, 1944, has not yet been estimated; but it is learned to be considerable.

CHURCHILL'S LEND-LEASE PROPOSAL

Roosevelt Discusses With British Delegation

NEW YORK, Nov. 3: The "New York Times" Washington correspondent writes that President Roosevelt and his advisers are discussing with the British delegation here headed by Lord Keynes a supplemental second phase lend-lease proposal made by Mr. Churchill to President Roosevelt at the Quebec Conference which, if agreed to, would permit Britain to acquire at least 2,500 million dollars worth non-military supplies for resale in its export trade.—Reuter.

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NO SPECIAL LEAVE FOR PRAYERS

Decision Of Allahabad University Court

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

Sir Iqbal Ahmad, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court and Member, Allahabad University Court, speaking at the meeting of the court stated: "I hope communal considerations will not be allowed to creep into our deliberations of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University". The speech was applauded by the Court. Sir Iqbal Ahmad was speaking on a proposal to close the university for an hour and half on Fridays to enable Muslim students to offer their Juma prayers. This proposal was made by the Muslim Advisory Board to the Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.

The Chief Justice stated that the Vice-Chancellor was wholly sympathetic, but members of the executive council after considering all aspects of the matter, considered the request not reasonable and (Chief Justice) agreed with it. It was decided with the concurrence of members, both Hindus and Muslims, that only those students who wanted to offer prayers should be allowed such facilities as far as possible.

Dr. Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, stated that his task was made exceedingly light by the observations made by Sir Iqbal Ahmed, who was Chairman of the Muslim Advisory Board and Member of the Executive Council.

The Court elected Dr. Jha Vice-Chancellor for the Third Term.

Post-War Plans For Karachi

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

A post-war reconstruction scheme involving a sum of Rs. 2.17 crores to provide for the medical and educational facilities for the city of Karachi and to remove congestion due to ever-increasing population and also to improve transport communications, drainage, and slums in the city has been prepared by Mr. T. J. Bhojwani, Chief Officer of the Karachi Municipal Corporation. Karachi, being a naval base and a big military and aerial gate-way to the East, is bound to occupy an important place in the map of the world.

Mr. Bhojwani discussed the scheme with Sir Ardeshir Dalal, member in charge of the Post-War Reconstruction Department, Government of India, and also with Mr. B. R. Kagal, the Town Planning Officer of the Government of India.

The development of the city would reach the farthest boundaries of the city and beyond, so that it may be possible to build greater Karachi.—Orient Press.

Ban On Karachi League Meetings Lifted

Karachi, Nov. 4:

The ban on public meetings organised by the City Muslim League has been lifted by the local police on an undertaking given by the League leaders that no reference will be made to the arrest or trial of Khan Bahadur Khuhro at these meetings.—A. P

"Absconder" Surrenders Himself

SURAT, Nov. 4.

Mr. Makanji Sola of Bajipura village in the Bardoli Taluka, Secretary Bardoli Taluka Congress Committee, who was declared as absconder by the Government of Bombay and whose properties were confiscated to the Government, has surrendered himself to the authorities at Bardoli, states a message received here.

It is said that he duly informed the Collector of Surat of his intention to surrender himself as per Gandhiji's advice.—United Press.

New Patna 'Varsity Vice-Chancellor

PATNA, Nov. 4: The "Indian Nation" authoritatively declares that Mr. C. P. Sinha M.L.A., Provincial Leader of the National War Front, has been offered the vice-chancellorship of the Patna University in succession to Dr. Sachidananda Sinha whose term expires in December next. It is further understood that Mr. Sinha has accepted it.—United Press.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MAGISTRATE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

Great sensation prevailed in Kalol, near Ahmedabad, when an attempt of assault was made on Mr. Makani, First Class Magistrate, by a youth on public road, in broad day-light. It is stated that the Magistrate was returning from a function arranged in his honour of departure from Kalol, when he was prevented by the youth who threw shoes at him. He then ran amok and it is alleged, attempted to attack the Magistrate with a dagger, but it was snatched away the Magistrate was injured. It is said that the assailant was excited that the infliction of sentence of imprisonment in one case given to him by that Magistrate.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.—The Government of Bengal are understood to have decided not to acquire the undertakings of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in 1948 (the first available year for exercising such option) but to wait till 1958, according to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."—A.P.

Jap Forces In Full Retreat Down Burma Road

Chinese Consolidate Their New Position Inside Lungling

CHUNGKING, Nov. 4.

Japanese forces are in full retreat down the Burma Road west of Lungling. American planes are bombing and strafing them as they fall back on Mangshih, further south.

The Chinese are consolidating their new position inside Lungling.

A Chinese frontline dispatch says the Japanese 36th Division defending the west bank of the Salween has been practically annihilated, and two regiments rushed from Mangshih to try and save the position at Lungling have lost half their men.

Three important Japanese strongpoints west of the Salween are now in Chinese hands.

In South China, Japanese from three directions are storming the Chinese positions in the hills outside Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province. The Chinese military spokesman believes the garrison can hold out for a considerable time.

Chinese forces are striking into the Japanese rear near the Hunan-Kwangsi border in an attempt to cut the enemy's rail and road communications north-east of Kweilin.

WITHIN A MILE OF KENNEDY PEAK

To-day's S.E.A.C. 'communique' says:

"CHIN HILLS: The strong Japanese defences around vital corner on the Tiddim-Fort White Road were overrun yesterday by troops of the Fifth Indian Division. Survivors from these garrisons are fleeing south and east. Our troops have cleared further positions astride the route and are within a mile of Kennedy peak, the main enemy stronghold.

"ARAKAN: In the Kaladan Valley, West Africans are in contact with the enemy five miles north of Paletwa.

"AIR Attacking airfields around Rangoon yesterday aircraft of Eastern Air Command destroyed or damaged a number of enemy aircraft and hit ground installations, other Allied concentration near the Burma Road and supported ground operations in the Chindwin region.

"During the night of November 2, three railway workshops at Bangkok were heavily bombed and airfields and communications attacked.

"One Allied aircraft is missing."

ADVANCE IN PHILIPPINES

(General MacArthur's Headquarters)
PHILIPPINES, Nov. 3.

In a Supplement to the main 'communique', General MacArthur says the 49th fighter group of 'Liberators' in the South-west Pacific has set up a record for the destruction of Japanese planes. "Before coming to the Philippines as our first land based air units, they were crowding the 500 mark. In seven days in the Philippines, they have well passed the 500 mark and are now shooting for the 600."—Reuter.

Portrait Of Late Mr. Cawasji Panday Unveiled

A large gathering was present in the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association Hall on Tuesday to commemorate the services rendered by the late Mr. Cawasji Panday, under the presidency of Sir Homi Mehta.

Mr. D. N. Pavri, President of the Association, gave a brief account of the work done by the late Mr. Cawasji Panday for the textile industry and to the Textile Association in particular. He then requested Sir Homi Mehta to unveil the portrait of Mr. Panday.

Sir Homi Mehta narrated how he was connected with the late Mr. Cawasji Panday from his early days when he was only about 11 or 12 years old.

He then spoke about the services rendered by the late Mr. Cawasji to the Mill and Cotton industry. He said that Mr. Cawasji had, by dint of hard work and perseverance, risen from the rank of apprentice to the post of Manager, from which post he retired in 1906. Even after retirement, he wholly devoted his attention to the interest of those who worked in mills. After retirement, he visited Europe and while there, he specially visited Manchester to study the cotton industry there as well as many cotton concerns there. Many mill industrialists in Bombay and upcountry used to seek his advice which he was always able and willing to give them on account of the expert knowledge he gained during his tour to Europe. The House of Thackersey were one of the old associates of the late Mr. Cawasji and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey often took the advice from the late Mr. Cawasji. Later Mr. Panday joined the Petit Group mills, as Superintendent of 5 or 6 mills of the Petit Group in 1911. During this time, the Great War broke out in 1914 and the mill industry found a boom time to make huge profits, and the Petit Group also made large profits.

Mr. Cawasji Panday gave a princely sum to create a Trust which is now known as Panday Trust, the object of which is to promote the welfare of the mill workers as well as the interests of the industry.

Sir Homi Mehta then unveiled the portrait of Mr. Panday. Messrs. B. B. Joshi and Soneji also spoke.

U. P. Congressmen Released

CAWNPORE, Nov. 4: Mr. Benl Singh Awasthi, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, has been released from the Naini Jail after 27 months' detention under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Anant Prasad Dubey, Joint Secretary of the Hamirpur District Congress Committee, has been released from the Unao District Jail.—U. P.

Savarkar To Meet Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.—The "United Press" reliably understands that His Excellency the Viceroy will grant an interview to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, when he comes to Delhi next.—United Press.

The "Easter Times", an evening daily of Lahore, will now be converted into a morning daily. The first issue of the morning paper will be out on November 15. The paper will champion the League cause.

PUNJAB POLITICS DURING THE WEEK

Unionist Ministry Out To Collect 50 Lakhs For Party Purposes

The Unionist Ministry has been very busy during the last five month since breakdown of negotiations between the Punjab Ministry and Mr. Jinnah. Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab heaved a sigh of relief merely because Jinnah could not succeed in his mission to bring Punjab into League fold. Unionist leaders took full advantage of this fact and decided to collect fifty lakhs of rupees for Zamindar League So far about twelve lakhs have been collected and ministers are still on tour, besides addressing the public gatherings from National War Front platforms where purses are presented to Premier and his colleagues. Meetings of workers of the Ilaqas are called and secret instructions issued. They are told that after they succeed in collecting fifty lakhs of rupees, no organisations, whether it is Congress or League, shall be able to stand against Unionist candidates during forthcoming general elections of the Assembly. The Hindus and Sikhs who think that the money is being collected to keep Mr. Jinnah and influence of Muslim League at arms' length contribute liberally so that they may not come under 'Pakistan'.

RESTRICTIONS ON CONGRESS M. L. A'S.

Meeting of the Assembly is not a political meeting.—This is the view which, I understand, has been given by the Advocate-General, Punjab, when the question was referred to him by the Punjab Government whether a sitting of a Indian Legislature is a political meeting or not. About a dozen Congress members of the Punjab Assembly, after their releases, have been interned under the Defence of India Rules prohibiting them not to take in any meeting or join any procession and establish any contact with the press. During the last year the view of the Punjab Government was that the meeting of a Legislature was a political one and therefore, Congress legislators did not attend it. Now it is expected that in view of the opinion given by the Advocate-General the interned members might be allowed to attend while restrictions may continue for the present.

BHULABHAI DESAI IN LAHORE.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, during his stay in Lahore had discussed the question whether a settlement between the Congress and Unionist Party was possible or not with the Punjab Premier, Malik Khizar Hyat Khan Tiwana, Sir Chhotu Ram, Revenue Minister and Sardar Baldev Singh, Development Minister. What are the suggestions to the Congress from Unionists are not known complete secrecy being maintained at present. Mr. Desai also met members of the Congress Party and discussed with them what attitude they should take during the forthcoming session of the Assembly in the Punjab. The Congress Party will only attend the session if the restrictions are removed from the members who are interned in their Ilaqas.

ECONOMIC BOTANISTS' OFFICE RAIDED.

SHILLONG, Nov. 3: The office of Dr. A. K. Nandi, Economic Botanist of Assam, was raided yesterday. The Raiding Party upset Government files, records and scientific journals in the office. The head clerk and his assistants were turned out of the office.

Dr. Nandi is on leave.

The office is now under police guard, during investigations.—A. P.

THREE U-BOATS SUNK

Several Damaged In Clash With British Convoy

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Royal Navy has again shepherded a great convoy from Britain to Russia and back without loss and defeated "a determined attempt by strong forces of U-boats" to attack it, according to an Admiralty 'communique' issued to-night.

Three U-boats were sunk and several others damaged while the British losses were one sloop, said the Admiralty. The convoy, described as "large and important", suffered no damage at all, either on the outward or homeward passage.

The only indication of the time when the battle was fought is that it was "recent."—Reuter.

BERLIN BOMBED AGAIN

LONDON, Nov. 4.

An Air Ministry "communique" today states, "last night a force of "Mosquitos" of the R.A.F. bomber-command attacked Berlin without loss.

One bomber reported missing from Thursday night's operations by bomber-command landed away from the base and is safe.

The total number of aircraft of bomber-command missing that night is therefore 20 and not 21."—Reuter.

Hamburg Area Also Bombed

LONDON Nov. 4.—More than 1,100 heavy American bombers, escorted by 800 fighters, to-day attacked synthetic oil plants, oil refineries, marshalling yards and other targets in Hamburg, the Harburg area, at Gelsenkirchen Hanover and Saarebrucken.—Reuter.

Republican Civic Guard To Replace Patriotic Militia

PARIS, Nov. 3

The National Resistance Council tonight laid a compromise proposal before the French Government in their effort to solve the difficulties which have arisen from the Government's decision to disband the Patriotic Militia.

The proposal which was handed to the Cabinet by the Resistance Delegates while it was still sitting, provided for the creation of Republican Civic Guards which would replace the Patriotic Militia.—Reuter.

APPEAL REJECTED

LONDON, Nov. 3: The Paris Radio states that the appeal by journalist Georges Suarez recently sentenced to death for collaboration with the Germans, has been rejected by the Paris Supreme Court of Appeal.

Punjab Leaguers' Manifesto

LAHORE, Nov. 2

The Working Committee of the Punjab Muslim League concluded its session last evening after passing the draft manifesto for the League Assembly Party subject to the final approval of the Qaid-e-Azam. The Nawab of Mamdot and Mumtaz Daulatana are leaving for Delhi to discuss the manifesto with Mr. Jinnah. The manifesto is said to be on the most progressive lines and champions the liberty of the press and speech and pleads for the ruthless reformation of the government administrative machinery. It lays particular emphasis on the economic rehabilitation of the province and recommends extensive industrialisation under State control. It also aims at enabling the Muslims to take their due share in the social, political and economic life of the province, having due regard for the rights of the minorities.

A move is afoot to collect Rs. ten lakhs from the Punjab Muslims for a province-wide propaganda campaign having as its object the amelioration of the Muslim masses in the Punjab. The League circles are quite optimistic about collecting the fund in no time.—Orient Press

Call On Hindu Minister To Resign

LAHORE, Nov. 4

Mahatma Kushal Chandanand, President of the Arya Pradeshak Pratinidhi Sabha Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan in a statement to the press says that the Hindu Ministers of the Sind Government should immediately resign as a protest against the ban imposed by the Sind Government on the publication of the fourteenth chapter of the Satyarth Prakash.

Mahatma Kushal Chand Anand has sent telegrams to Mr. Savarkar, Dr. Shyama Prosad Mukerjee and the President of the Sind Hindu Maha Sabha asking them to ask the Sind Hindu Ministers to resign as a protest against the Anti-Satyarth Parkash order of the Sind Government.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD: Dr. Amarnath Jha was re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University for the third term in succession by the court Dr. Jha was first elected Vice-Chancellor in 1938.

WHAT MAKES A MARRIAGE SUCCESSFUL?

ACCORDING TO A WOMAN:

Respect For Each Other

By Miss "Jayjaybee" (Rawalpindi)

Present day marriage has become a problem. Like the "Problem Child" and "Problem Parent" we have now "Problem marriage."

At the moment we in India are in a transitional period. The old values are disappearing and the new ones have not yet been formulated to take their place.

Twenty-five or thirty years back no such acute marriage problem existed. A woman did not expect a great deal from a husband, his word was law, and she was all meek submisson and dutifulness with no interest outside her family or her home. Her only problem then was the "in laws." But today when the women are demanding the same freedom—social, moral and economic—the problem takes on a different complexion altogether. Men have to change their old conception of women and wives. They must readjust themselves mentally to the changed situation. Women, today, refuse to be bullied into submission. Men have to think of them as chums and pals who are quite capable of contributing towards the household budget. They the women, have to be considered as rational human beings with feelings and desires and not mere chattels to be disposed of as the lord or master desires.

THE PHYSICAL FACTOR

To start with, the physiological side is of supreme importance. Most of the unhappiness arises out of the maladjustment of the sex life of the couple. Most of the neurosis and hysteria would disappear amongst women if they were physically at rest. If this hurdle is successfully crossed, then in nine cases out of ten the physical factor will gradually mellow down into complete companionship and comradeship. It will result in that utter understanding and sympathy which exists amongst two people who have shared some precious experiences together.

Of course a certain amount of economic security is necessary, especially when a young couple is launching on its own. Many a happy marriage has floundered on the rock of unemployment. Lack of money or insecurity results in making a woman into a shrew at whose hands the husbands ego and pride both suffer a mortal blow. For a man to succeed his ego has to be fed and pampered. He has to be told repeatedly "What a wonderful fellow he is." He has to be sustained in a belief in himself.

The less interference there is from the relations of both the couple, better their chances of making marriage a success. A woman must be supreme in her home, to run it the way she likes No matter how small or tacky the place is she will love it.

TEMPERAMENT

It is not necessary for both the husband and wife to have the same temperament, for then they would be too much alike—thus will be stale and prosaic. On the other hand if they are different then one will compliment the deficiency in the other. But it goes without saying that the husband must be intellectually equal if not superior to the wife. If he wants to carry his point of view he must convince her of it, he can not bully her into saying "Yes." He must make her feel proud of him and respect him. She can never do that unless she feels that he is her equal, otherwise there will be nothing but contempt. No marriage based on that can lead to unhappiness or success. From this it does not mean that he must be a superman, he will have his weaknesses but so will the woman. Only thing is they will understand each other better and respect each other's opinions and point of view. There will be mutual give and take.

In the last analysis a lot depends on the woman to make her marriage a success. It is the small things which go a long way to create unhappiness and misery-nagging, petty jealousies and suspicious nature are some of the worst. She has to cultivate tactfulness to be a real success.

If a woman has been able to create a real "Home" it will give forth warmth and comfort. It is "lived in" and a haven of refuge where-in the weary man can turn with confidence to find peace, understanding encouragement and sympathy. Here-in he is not afraid after a day's labour to relax and stretch himself.

But to achieve this aim the woman has to realize that her fundamental duty is towards her husband and children. It does not mean that she should give up her outside activities but they should be supplemented to her household duties. These should be prior to everything else—for she is the "custodian" of the nation. It lies within her power to create a better Indian nation and manhood. In majority of cases she does wield untold influence good or bad in moulding and chiselling her husband and children. Hence there must be mutual tact, consideration, and respect for each other if they want to make their lives a success.

ACCORDING TO A MAN:

Fidelity To Marriage Vows

By B. K. Mistry (Bombay).

Human beings are essentially selfish creatures. The trouble with them is that they are never satisfied with their lot. They are never contented with what they have and always yearn to have more and still more. To them happiness is an elusive Will-o'-the-Wisp which even their most frantic efforts to pursue, result in the most horrible failures. This natural characteristic of human beings is partly to blame for the eventual breakdown of many marriages. Before the marriage imagination runs riot. Visions are conjured up of eternal happiness, divine friendship, and everlasting peace. Every man or woman wants, nay, is determined to make his or her matrimonial union a perfect bliss a heaven upon earth, an ideal for others to follow. It is therefore the disillusionment which comes after marriage that deals a crushing blow, and shatters all the fanciful dreams, and ideas of the married couple. A marriage in order to be successful must dispense with these playful notions of divine happiness, heavenly peace, and so on. The more realistic a view is taken of marriage, the better it is for the future preservation of matrimonial happiness.

Mutual understanding is said to be one of the factors which solve the problem of a successful marriage. But it's a puzzling factor, for one can never determine what is meant by "mutual understanding" and whether it is ever possible for all married couples to acquire this singular yet essential quality of married life. No philosopher, poet, or wit, has so far been able to understand the feminine human being For a husband to understand his wife, would be almost like asking for a miracle to happen at one's beck and call. It would be best to leave the wife alone, than to try and understand her. No good can ever come out of it.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND ESSENTIAL

Although marriage is not a structure of brick and mortar, its foundation like that of a house should be as strong as possible. Most of the modern marriages are based or rather built upon economic considerations. As, the abstract qualities of a man, however good they may be, cannot be economically productive in terms of money, and as it has been proved by scientists and philosophers, that beauty is merely skin-deep, a marriage can never be called successful, if the means are not there to provide at least a fairly comfortable existence. Money is a vice. We all know it. Yet we cannot obtain our daily bread without its aid. Of course, one should not care for money, especially where love is concerned. but its utility cannot, at the same time be denied. Money is not everything. So is love!

STICK TO YOUR MARRIAGE VOWS!

Innumerable matrimonial blunders are nowadays committed in the sacred name of "Love". Young people, thinking they are truly and deeply in love, a thing which they do not understand at all, marry in haste and repent at leisure To them, marriage is but a thrilling adventure, and they can as easily forget the marriage vows, as they can recite them. Ah! What a wonderful world it would be, to live in, if men and women did not become so absent-minded as to forget their marriage vows almost a few months after the holy union It is really a pity, but alas! one,—cannot help it. You,—and I too,—would also do the same thing if ever we got married!

WARRIOR POETS

By Robert Lynd

The death in battle of Rex Whistler, most charming of contemporary British decoratve artists, is yet one more example of the self-sacrifice of painters and their fellows, the poets, in the present war.

Whistler, as a young man of genius in his late thirties, could obviously have found a comparatively secure occupation for his talents at home, but he preferred to become a fighting man.

There has always been a tendency to distinguish between the writer and the fighter, and those who maintain that writers are not good fighters used to produce as evidence the story that Demosthenes, running away from battle, fell into a bush, and imagining that it was an enemy, begged it for mercy. They also adduced as evidence on the same side Horace's confession that in some battle or other he fled and, during his flight, threw away his little shield

On the whole, however, writers have shown themselves in the past to be no less valiant than other men. Aeschylus asked that there should be inscribed on his tomb the statement not that he had written great tragedies but that he had fought at Marathon.

And a noble list of soldier-writers, between his day and ours could be compiled, among them Byron, and Tolstoy and the poets of the last war.

During the greater part of English history, however, no one expected poets and artists to go to war. Wars were fought abroad with small expeditionary forces, and it was the the poet's function not to join in the fighting but to inspire the nation to noble efforts and to celebrate the courage of its fighting men

Thus Wordsworth, who wrote some of the greatest wartime poetry in literature, never saw a war. And no great poet of his time except Byron ever wore a military uniform or approached a battlefield. Coleridge, indeed, enlisted but he soon got back to civil life.

In a later generation, Tennyson wrote heroic verse about fighting, but he wrote it in the peaceful atmosphere of the Isle of Wight. Towards the end of the century Kipling arrived with warlike messages, but his "Barrack-room Ballads" were not written in barracks.

It was taken for granted, indeed, that the function of the writer and the function of the soldier were different and that the writer could serve his country best, not with bullets, but with pen and ink. The fact is that he was not needed at the front, not because he was an aesthetic weed, but because he could do more effective work at home.

The war of 1914 changed all that. Total nations were ranged against each other, and poets and other writers became not only men of letters but soldiers. Rupert Brooke's sonnets, derided by some people in the years of peace were sonnets in the great tradition of Wordsworth, and they were written out of the flaming heart of a volunteer—a man on active service.

Julian Grenfell was not primarily a writer, but his poem, Into Battle, a poem which drew from Kipling the comment "His lips must have been touched" expressed the spirit of the fighting man in a form that will still move men's souls even at the end of centuries of peace.

Most of the so-called Georgian poets were fighting men—Siegfried Sassoon, Robert Nichols, W. J. Turner, Edmund Blunden and Wilfred Owen among them. And there were many others outside the Georgian catalogue.

In the present war, I fancy, it will be found that once again there has been no lack of poets in uniform.

Sidney Keyes, a good enough poet to be awarded the Herthenden Prize was killed in Tunisia at the age of 20. Alun Lewis, schoolmaster, poet and short-story writer was killed at the age of 26. Stephen Haggard, gracious both as poet and actor died on active service in the Middle East at the age of 31. And there are others—many others—both known and little known.

It certainly cannot be said that those of whom Kipling once spoke as "the brittle intellectuals" have lived and died without glory in the present war. Hence it seems to me that whatever sides we may take in the argument about modern poetry, we must salute the modern poets.—(Condensed from "News Chronicle.")

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU PUBLICATIONS

SAIYEDAH KI BETI.—By Raziq-ul-Khairi. Ismat Book Depot, Kucha-e-Chelan, Delhi. Demy 8vo. Pp. 183. Rs. 1-8-0. Paper cover.

This s a life account of Hazrat Zainab, a daughter of Hazrat Husain, who accompanied her father to the battle-field of Karbala and saw him slain with her own eyes. The life-account seems to have been called from sources more relied upon by the Shiahs than by the Sunnis.

The book under notice is not confined to be incidents in her life, the whole thing but has been presented in a way as to include here views on the essentials of Islam, on the status assigned to women by Islam on the training of children, and such other matters. The most important part of the book is the one relating to the happenings at Karbala and no one can read them without being deeply touched by the narration. The style of the book is effective without any attempt at making it so. The book has been written purely from the view-point of an Indian Muslim. It is hoped that it will meet with approval in both the Shiah and Sunni circles. The general get-up is quite decent.

DIL KE ANSU: By Rais Ahmad Ja'afari. Sultani Fine Art Litho and Printing Press, Bombay No. 1. Crown 8vo. Pp. 96. Thick cardboard cover. Rs. 1-4-0.

This is the first of a series entitled "Silsila-e-Matbu'at-e-Sultani" and consists of six stories. Mr. Ja'afari is a well-known short story-writer and since he has studied human psychology will, he knows how to create the desired effect on the minds of his readers. All the stories contained in the book are well written and they make a very interesting reading. The general get-up is all that can be desired

LIFE OF VIKRAMADITYA

SAMRAT VEER VIKRAMADITYA (Hindi) By G. D. Joshi. Published by The Himalayan Publications, 37-73, Worli, Bombay 18. Price Rs. 3.

This is a studious life-sketch of the great monarch who ruled in Central India 2,000 years ago and who immortalised himself by his magnificent patronage of Literature and Arts. Though a number of scholars deny the existence of an Emperor after whom the Vikrama Era is propularly associated, Mr. Joshi has striven in this work to prove that there had existed such a hero. The author opines that various other ambitious princes adopted the name of Vikram after this illustrious Vikram. He has cited some seven Vikramadityas, who ruled at different periods and who performed valorous deeds like the real Vikramaditya. As regards Kalidassa, the author is of the opinion that there had been no less than four Kalidasas and that each one of them lived at the court of a Vikram!

The book is written in easy Hindi and is a welcome addition to the growing literature about this mysterious emperor of 2,000 years ago and the cultural heritage his reign has let behind.

Our Nationals Abroad

"INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA" By Santosh Kumar Chatterjee, M. A., with a Foreword by Madangopal Poddar. Published by the Marwari Association, Calcutta, Pp. 58. Price Rs. 1/4.

In this brochure, the author traces the history of Dutch Colonisation of South Africa from the earliest days and narrates the tragic story of the emigration of Indian labour to South Africa which was permitted by the step-motherly Government of India. Indian labour was taken to South Africa on indenture to work in place of the emancipated slaves who refused to work except as free men. However, when their terms of contract rather slavery was over, they were anxious to return to India but various crooked methods and unfair means they were deceived to sign on for a further period of indenture. It is on record that Indian labour turned the howling desert of South Africa into a smiling garden. But gratitude is not a virtue of the white man. When the white masters felt that they could conveniently manage without Indian labour, they initiated the usual campaign of racial hatred against them. They hurriedly placed on the South African Statute Book a number of anti-Indian legislation which not only deprived Indians of all their existing rights but they deliberately outraged their self-respect and national honour. At this stage Mahatma Gandhi happened to be in South Africa. He organised the Indians and challenged the Government of the Dominion. He with the entire Indian population carried on a passive resistance struggle against very heavy odds to vindicate India's honour and succeeded to a remarkable degree. An agreement between him and Smuts was signed. But the tradition of the South African Politicians is to violate their own solemn pledges. Hardly had Mahatma Gandhi left the shores of South Africa then there was recrudescence of anti-Indian outburst with increased virulence and the Agreement was treated as a scrap of paper. Since then it has been an obsession with the successive Governments of South Africa that to maintain their position and prestige they must enact a number of anti-Indian legislation every year. The last one was the Pegging Act. The author has briefly described this sordid state of affairs in South Africa. He has quoted many authorities on the problems of Indians in South Africa and has rightly concluded that it is an aspect of the bigger Colour problem on the satisfactory solution of which will depend the future peace of the world.

S. A. WAIZ.

Bombay, Oct. 23, 1944.

"I'll take your orders, gentlemen—but don't fret if we edit them a bit!"

"MUSANNIF"

This is the latest issue of the quarterly "Musannif", the organ of the Majlis-e-Musannifin Aligarh. It is edited by Saiyed Altaf Ali Barelvi. Its annual subscription is Rs. 4 only, and copies can be had from the "Bait-ul-Musannif", Conference Compound, Muslim University, Aligarh.

The issue under review contains two scholarly articles. The first deals with Zafar's poetry and is written by Maulvi Hasn Abdullah. The writer does full justice to his subject and fuly repudiates Azad's opinion that about three and a half "diwans" of Zafar were really composed by Zauq. The other article is by Qazi Abdul Wudud in which he proves that Ghalib had started writing in Urdu long before 1850 and in this connection reproduces some of his writings in support of his contention. Excerpts from the poems of Nawab Asafuddaulah (1774-1797) are interesting.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

Why do we feel inconveniences?—asks Brother Shivendra Varma (14 years), of Benares, and then proceeds to explain it by narrating the following incident:—

One day a friend of mine, he writes, was explaining to me (with a tone of triumph!) how he had escaped from going to school. He told me how cleverly he pretended to his mother that he had a strong headache. He made such a natural face that she believed it and asked him not to go to school that day.

I was amazed to hear that he did not like going to school, and how he had to trouble himself for pretending that he suffered from headache, only for avoiding to go to his school!

Not only that friend of mine, but most of us, I believe, feel a sort of inconvenience in attending our schools. I am surprised why we take this to be one of the most tiresome jobs. If we could understand that we have to lead our school-life only a few years more, after which it will not be possible to enjoy the school-life, then we shall not consider it as a boring task at all. On the contrary, we shall take a good deal of interest in going to our schools.

Similarly, some of us feel it inconvenient to travel from one place to another. We should always bear in mind that we seldom get an opportunity of visiting some other places, and we also seldom see beautiful views and natural sceneries, which we could come across while travelling. If we could bear that in mind, we shall be able to enjoy our travels very much whenever we are given a chance of going to a distant place.

(Note: Personally I seem to disagree with Brother Shivendra that boys and girls these days do not like to go to schools, and much more that they do not appreciate travelling. Tell them you are going out somewhere, and they will be up on their heels immediately. And, if per chance, the fixed day is a little far away, they will count the days every day till it comes. Don't you think so, too?—Dada).

* *

Here is a verse on "My School," by Sister Mary Mody (7 years), of Chowpatty:—

I like my school,
I love my school;
I go there every day,
To learn and to play.
There's a lot to learn
And a lot to play,
And lots of work
To do every day.
All happy and happy
Kids you'll see:
We are so gay,
We are so free.
The teachers also
Are so very kind:
A little mischief
They do not mind!

* * *

Brother K. K. Moorty (? Years), of Bilaspur, has sent the following anecdote from Maxim Gorky's life:—

Maxim Gorky, the celebrated Russian writer, was once delivering a lecture on the "Marvels of Science achieved by Man.' It was a very interesting speech, and the huge gathering of great men, scholars, students and workers listened with rapt attention.

After the discourse was over, the audience, with their hearts glowing with pride, dispersed. Gorky himself was very much pleased, and was preparing to leave the place, when he found an old and poor peasant standing alone nearby and looking expectantly at him. Gorky signed to him with a smile to come to him.

"What can I do for you, Brother?" he asked him.

The peasant came forward with a clumsy gait, and stood before the great man. "Just this little, Sir," he stammered. "We can fly in the air like birds and swim in the sea like fish, but how to live on the earth, we do not know!"

Gorky stood aghast, speechless with admiration for the simple wisdom of the old man, and then walked away in silence.

* * *

"Co-education" was the subject for debate by the Nootan Kala Vardhak Triputi of Amod, on October 18. The speakers argued that co-education was a great problem of to-day in India and it must be solved. In the western countries, co-education was favoured due to their social atmosphere. Was the social atmosphere of this country not different from that of the western world?

Again, the functions of the two sexes also were different from each other. Would co-education suit both of them after the innocent period of their childhood? It was, therefore, proper that co-education in India should be adapted only in the Primary Schools, after which girls and boys may receive education separately to suit their individual requirements!

* * *

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has appointed Sub-Committees for (1) Selection of appropriate non-religious, national and devotional songs for Balkan-ji-Bari Children's and Workers' gatherings; (2) Starting of study classes for Balkan-ji-Bari Workers; (3) Organising an All-India Children's Volunteer Corps; (4) Fixing up the Children's efficiency; (5) Assigning qualifications of Balkan-ji-Bari Workers; (6) Starting a Model Children's School at Bombay; (7) Establishing a Children's University; (8) Running a Reference Library about children and their problems; and (9) Trying for preparing educational films for children.

The work allotted to the new Provincial Executive Committee Members is as follows: Mrs. Sarlaben J. Sheth, Library; Mr. Ramesh C. Sheth, Literature; and Mr. Murli D. Harite, Hobbies and Handicrafts.

* * *

The November issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is expected to be ready shortly. Its copies may be had by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "Pushpa", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Full particulars about Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association may be obtained from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, by writing to him your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21.

A "Raas" Dance by Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls.

"TO THE WELL"
(Drawn by Brother Anil Kumar Misra, 18 years, Mayurbhanj.)

Whither America?

Lippmann Wants New Balance Of Power

By VERA MICHELES DEAN
in "Saturday Review Of Literature".

The great debate concerning the role the United States should play in world affairs which, as Walter Lippmann points out, has been raging in this country for forty years, is apparently drawing to a close. The Republican party, in the platform drafted at Chicago, recognizes that American voters are intent not only on winning this war, but on taking measures, in concert with other nations, to prevent the recurrence of such wars in the future. The Democratic party, in turn, when it assembles in convention this month, will reflect this profound undertow of public opinion in the direction of some form of international organization. At the same time, both the Republican platform and President Roosevelt's statement of June 15 concerning plans for a world organization indicate the furthest limits to which, in the opinion of political leaders, the American people is at present ready to go in world affairs. Both disclaim any desire to place the United Staes under the control of a world state or super-state, and both reject the concept of an international police force.

"Nuclear Alliance"

It is within the limits of such practical realities that any commentator now writing on American foreign policy must formulate his suggestions if they are to have an immediate effect on public opinion. Walter Lippmann, in his earlier volume, "U. S. Foreign Policy," had developed with great cogency, if in a somewhat cold-blooded manner, the thesis that the United States should reexamine the commitments it had undertaken toward other nations, and cut its foreign and military policy to fit these commitments. At the close of that volume he proposed a "nuclear alliance" of the four great powers—the United States, Britain, Russia, and China—as the first step toward post-war stability.

This concept of a four-power alliance, keystone of any international structure that might be built in the future, has exerted considerable influence on current discussions of American foreign policy. But to those who, like this reviewer find a four-power directorate, no matter how benevolent, neither desirable nor practicable unless integrated immediatly into the framework of an international organization, it would have seemed better if Mr. Lippmann had begun where he ended, and had indicated how, in his opinion, the seed of the four-power set-up would flower into a world organization.

Regional Arrangement

This task he has undertaken to do in a companion volume, "U. S. War Aims, written with the same clarity of style and precision of thought to which his many faithful readers have become accustomed. Mr. Lippmann, as usual, is admirable in his analysis of our present predicament. With the delicacy of a surgeon's scalpel, he probes the past skilfully cutting away dead matter, pointing up the essentials. He has an enviable gift for compressing decades of history into a few lucid paragraphs which give new light to obscure controversies. Once more, as in "U. S. Foreign Policy," his emphasis is on the commitments the United States, over the years, has developed with respect to other nations—China, Britain, Latin America, what Mr. Lippmann calls the Atlantic Community—and the need for meeting these commitments not merely by wishful thinking or high-sounding pledges, but by practical measures the American people would be willing to undertake and carry out.

It is when he comes to the admittedly baffling task of exactly how the international machinery we might be called on to operate might be devised that Mr. Lippmann raises many questions in the reader's mind. Taking the "nuclear alliance" of the four great powers as a springboard, he now contends that regional arrangements of various kinds should be formed around the four great powers which can afford effective protection to their smaller neighbours. The three main regions he envisages are the Atlantic Community, in which the United States and Britain would work hand in hand with the Dominions, France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and Latin America; the Russian Orbit, into which the small countries of Eastern Europe and the Balkans would gravitate; and the Chinese Orbit.

In spite of its geographic title, the Atlantic Community, as conceived by Mr. Lippmann, would embrace also those interests in the Pacific that Britain and the United States have developed over a long period—interests that are not exclusively concerned with the Asiatic mainland but, as we see in this war, concern also our relations with Australia and New Zealand, and our interest in acquiring some form of control over the Pacific islands that served Japan as stepping-stones in its march toward Hawaii and the Philippines. To use the terms of geopolitics, Britain and the United States, under Mr. Lippmann's scheme, would play a predominant role in the oceanic region, while Russia would dominate the Eurasian heartland east of Germany and China would play a predominant role in Asia. Such a division of the world on regional lines would, in Mr. Lippmann's opinion, greatly facilitate any steps the United Nations might take toward depriving Germany and Japan of the power to launch another war of aggression.

New Balance Of Power

There is a great deal to be said for Mr. Lippmann's contention that countries situated in a given region have a far greater interest in assuring the security of that region than if they were situated in another, far distant region of the world. The United States is obviously more concerned with the security of Mexico of Canada than with that of Poland or Indo-China. But in the fluid world in which we live, a world brought close to every one of us by modern war and modern transportation, is it possible to draw the hard-and-fast lines suggested by Mr. Lippmann? True, the United States is directly interested in Mexico and Canada but, as events have all too tragically proved, it could not, if it wanted to, remain disinterested in Poland or Indo-China. Similarly, while Russia is more closely concerned with Poland and Bulgaria than we are, it has indicated in no uncertain terms that it does not intend to be left out of developmens in Italy or Latin America.

Mr. Lippmann's book, whether he intends so or not, proposes a new balance of power—not between nations, but between regions a balance of power so delicately poised that, like a glass house, it could be shattered by the slightest blow. Mr. Lippmann himself points out that one move by France in the direction of Russia, or of some country in Russia's orbit in the direction of the Atlantic Community, would throw out of gear the intricate mechanism he so elaborately describes and so eloquently advocates.

Is it really conceivable that masses of people—especially, as must be hoped, masses of people educated in the concept and practice of freedom—can be contained indefinitely in such a manner except by the use of force? And if the four great powers appointed guardians of their respective regions must resort to force to maintain this balance intact, then how will the proposed organization advance international peace and stability? Mr. Lippman rightly opposes plans for a federation of European states which, he says would not only be artificial, but would necessarily be dominated by Germany since it would include neitner Britain nor Russia. But his own plans for regional arrangements are even more artificial. His is a wholly static scheme, which makes no allowances either for changes of public opinion within nations, nor for controversies we all know exist between members of each given region—for example between Britain and the United States, the United States and France and so on. Nor does he make it clear how these regional arrangements would, in practice, be articulated with an overall international organisation.

America And Russia

The most questionable part of his book, however, is the section on this country's relations with Russia. Mr. Lippmann is to be commended for his attempt to look at Russia realistically, and to avoid the current tendency of permitting admiration for Russia's military prowess to obscure the profound differences that exist, and will continue to exist, between the American and Russian ways of life. But does it follow that the United States can ask Russia to alter its way of life as the price of our collaboration? What if Russia turned the tables on us, and proposed a similar bargain? Would we not consider this an intolerable infringement of our sovereignty, of our freedom to govern our internal affairs as we choose? Such a suggestion seems particularly out of place in a book which envisages the existence of a Russian Orbit, where Moscow's interests would presumably have the same priority that we or the British would claim for ourselves in the Atlantic Community. At the risk of pressing this point too far, is this not a graphic example, at the outset of how difficult it will prove for each region to leave other regions free to work out their own destiny as they think best?

Mr. Lippmann has harsh words for Woodrow Wilson—harsher than the words used in 1919 by some of Wilson's enemies. One can certainly question, in the perspective of history, such Wilsonian doctrines as the self-determination of nations. One can also question the methods Wilson resorted to in order to persuade the American people to accept the concept of the League of Nations. But one need not be a supporter of a world state—how many responsible spokesmen actually do advocate a world state?—to feel that Wilson, with all his weaknesses and misapprehensions, came closer to the aspirations of human beings in our time than does Mr. Lippmann. No serious student of international affairs can leave out of consideration the factors of military power, strategic bases, economic potential; but neither can they leave out the factor of human welfare—and Mr. Lippmann's books, rightly or wrongly, convey the impression that international relations are primarily a matter of arranging and re-arranging patterns of power and not as they are, and must be, a matter also of relations between living human beings who cannot be juggled about like so many pieces of a vast puzzle.

Lippmann

According to the introduction to "U.S. War Aims", William Allen White persuaded Mr. Lippman to write a sequel to "U. S. Foreign Policy." Since we are all interested in the growth of Mr. Lippman's thinking on this crucial subject of our times, may one suggest a sequel to the sequel, which would indicate how nations could make the transition from a regional balance of power to that wider community to which men have aspired for centuries and toward which Wilson, however faultily, pointed a way?

BEE-KEEPING AS A COTTAGE INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 5)

results were not got in a day. They required years to come about; years of perseverance; years of patient waiting.

Gradual Modifications

Tell an average Indian villager that a new programme of work requires investment of a pie. Ten to one the chances are that the programme will never be undertaken. A bee-keeper celebrated a marriage in his house, within a few days of his taking to the industry. He spent nearly a thousand rupees for the marriage. Thinking that he would not grudge to pay the paltry sum of Rs. 2-8-0 due from him for the price of a bee box, he was requested to pay it. He flatly refused to pay. "If what you claim for your industry is true the price of the equipment should come from the honey itself", he said. The success of the work undertaken at Honavar is chiefly due to the fact that in the beginning the boxes, the foundation combs, and even the feed and the queen gate were loaned out without a pie being required as premium. The price was to be paid by the attornment of half the produce of honey until it was satisfied in full. If nothing was got there was no obligation on the bee-keeper to pay.

A modification was made in the rules in the second year under which the price of the foundation sheets and the queen excluders, was made payable in cash, loans being permitted in the cases of boxes alone. In July, a second modification was brought about whereby it was made obligatory on the members desirous to apply for loans of the boxes to pay a premium of Re. 1. As in other villages, a meeting was called at Kadtoka in August to explain the facts to the members. The members were in an excited mood. Mr. S. S. said in a threatening tone: "Enforce this rule, and we shall throw away your boxes, your bees, and everything. Your industry will come to a standstill now and here."

The rule was enforced. In a few months after this the amount of premium payable was enhanced to Rs. 1-8-0. Within a few months of it to Rs. 2/-. No one has thus far thrown away his bees and boxes. The premia have been paid. The industry has made huge strides and is continuing to make it.

Still remarks such as these are often made, "Mr.————you gave us many concessions in the beginning. We do not know if any concession would remain at the end of this year." The answer is: "Yes, Mr.————when you were an infant, your mother carried you in her arms and fed you with a spoon. When you were five, you were made to follow her on foot and had to sit with others for your meals. At ten your father asked you to help him in his work. At twenty, you were required to support a family."

Three Minutes A Day

Five years and five months are over, since the industry was first introduced in this district. In this period, it has been possible to interest 649 persons of 77 villages in this industry. They own in all 1540 hives. This gives an average of 2.4 colonies per bee-keeper. But the number of persons who own over 10 colonies is large.

The bee-keepers quarter their hives in their own homes. On an average, not more than a daily attention of 3 minutes become necessary for a hive. It is extremely easy for a cultivator to look after 20 colonies, without any inconvenience to the main occupation. A personal cultivator of a cocoanut garden at Nagre owns 22 colonies, looked after by himself, he was able to get 440 lbs. of honey from them in 1943-44. He got a rupee and a half per lb. Another cultivator who has a betel-nut garden in the village of Bhaskeri and conducts a grocery shop in his garden, owns 12 colonies looked after by himself. He got in that year 420 lbs. It is possible to give many instances of persons who have been able to earn over Rs. 200 in this manner.

The average yield of honey got last year was 5½ lbs. a hive. But instances can be pointed out of colonies that yielded over 45 lbs. in a year. Experience shows that the yield increases as years pass. An investment of Rs. 5 per box (2 extra supers, foundation sheets and queen gate) is all that is required. This equipment lasts for 5 years. No. artificial feeding becomes necessary in this region.

Most of the bee-keepers are members of co-operative societies formed for the purpose of encouraging this industry. There are 3 such societies, one each for the taluka of Honavar and Kumta and one for the Petha of Bhatkal. They serve their members in the following ways:—

1. The supply of bee boxes under the hire and purchase system
2. Sale of boxes, and other equipment at cost price.
3. Extraction of honey and its filtering and ripening.
4. Advice on technical matters.
5. Service through fieldmen in the capture and after-care of bees.
6. Purchase and marketing of honey.

Rapid Progress

For services Nos. 3 and 5 above, the members give to the societies a fourth share of the honey produced in their boxes. For this purpose, they engage the services of fieldmen; areas under the jurisdiction of the societies are divided into groups or units. The groups are in the charge of a fieldman each. The fieldman pay periodical visits to the apiaries of the members as often as necessary and advise them on all matters connected with the industry. It is their duty to extract the honey whenever necessary and to forward it to the societies' headquarters.

The society at Honavar is the biggest of the three. It was registered in 1941. It has several branches of which four are self-supporting, which means that the honey collected there by way of commission from the members (which is a fourth part of their gross yield) is sufficient to pay the salary of the fieldman of the group and a sixth part of the establishment expenses of the society.

The public is now beginning to realise that bee-keeping is a good worker's job, and an able-bodied man of some education can profitably occupy his time with bees. No specialised branch of agriculture requires more skill to be successfully pursued than honey production. Each detail requires of the bee-keeper very careful attention. The scientific apiarist, as a rule, gets a crop of honey from his hives, which a careless man does not get even with thrice the number of hives.

Bee-keeping is one of the pursuits open to persons of small capital or poor health. Many a successful apiary has been built from a single colony of bees and with no investment except a will to benefit oneself. One of the greatest advantages of the business lies in this possibility of development without requiring the bee-keeper to leave his regular home or business.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

The all-knowing American journalist said: "Ours is not a mysterious country like yours. Here everything is plain and simple and matter-of-fact. ....Is there anything you have not been able to understand in the U.S.A., anything that you would like me to explain?"

"Yes, there is", replied the Indian journalist visiting New York "can you explain the difference between the Democrats and the Republicans?"

The Yankee reporter tried to but couldn't.

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Roosevelt v Dewey

That was six years ago but even today, on the eve of the Roosevelt-Dewey contest for the presidential election, I am sure I don't understand why one of them calls himself a Democrat and the other a Republican. The nomenclature of the both parties is still a puzzle to the non-American. Don't the Democrats believe in the Republic? Aren't Republicans also democrats?

Generally speaking the original roles have been reversed: the Democrats have become more liberal and the Republicans more conservative. In recent years Democrats have been more benevolent towards Labour and upholders of closer collaboration with the European democracies, while Republicans have been anti-Labour and isolationist.

Even this has not been consistently true. Some of the key-men in Democratic Party have been hard-boiled, unyielding, capitalists, some of the Republicans have been more liberal-minded than most Democrats. The late Wendell Willkie, when he stood on a Republican ticket in 1940, was more outspokenly pro-Allies and anti-isolationist, he showed keener awareness of world issues, than even Roosevelt.

Since Pearl Harbour, the Republicans have been as enthusiastic about the war effort as anyone else and the old isolationist-interventionist conflict of the two parties has been finally sunk in the Pacific. It would almost appear that between the two candidates, there is no perceptible difference of policy. As Professor Alvin Johnson of Manhattan's New School of Social Research writes in "Yale Review" on "The Issues of the Coming Election":—

> ".....There are no party issues since all Americans want the same things. They want victory; "a hard but not vindictive peace"; a continuance both of U. S. military might and of close understanding with our Allies; they want freer trade and a freer rein for private initiative; they want government, business and labour to collaborate for higher levels of prosperity and the prevention of mass unemployment....The issues are all American issues. They cannot be ordered on the old scheme of Republicans versus Democrats. Our actual problem consists in determining which political group is likely to carry out most conscientiously and efficiently the clear mandates of the people."

Is it then only a conflict of personality—Roosevelt the Man versus Dewey the Man? If that were so, it would be a hopelessly one-sided affair. For, Roosevelt's personality towers high above that of Dewey who, until recently, was completely unknown outside America.

*

Dewey The Man

Of Roosevelt much is known—but we still know little about his Republican rival.

LIFE describes him as "a proper, careful and highly self-conscious man who for years has wanted to be President." A lawyer by profession, Dewey won well-deserved fame when as District Attorney he hounded the gangsters out of New York seven years ago. It was said at that time that when Dewey became Attorney, the railway companies had to run special trains for gangsters leaving the city in a hurry.

The gangsters had infested New York for so long that the new Attorney's achievement was spotlighted all over. Dewey became a beloved figure—and his ambitions rose. In 1938 he stood for Governor of New York State and was defeated. Undaunted, in 1940 he tried for Republican nomination for President and was again defeated—by Willkie this time. At that time Dewey was just 38 and popular legend has it that he was defeated by two wisecracks: "Dewey has thrown his diaper in the ring" and "It is impossible to dislike Town Dewey—until you know him well." Two years later he got elected Governor of New York State. Now he challenges Roosevelt and is cocksure enough to refer to himself in speeches as "your future President."

A fair summing-up of Dewey would be that he is an ambitious, average young man of 42, gifted with a certain amount of legal acumen, experience and integrity. Quite a harmless individual, really, but hardly measuring up either to the tasks that face the next U. S. President or to the personality of his rival. He has no experience of world affairs and no flair for international politics. His intellectual equipment is limited and of his speeches it is said that they are "the best that money can buy." In a world council with Churchill and Stalin, Dewey would indubitably be the junior partner—unlike Roosevelt who can always dominate on such occasions.

*

Who Backs Whom?

On a final analysis, the two candidates have to be judged not only by what they are but who is behind them.

Behind Dewey (and against Roosevelt) are all the anti-Labour, anti-Soviet, monopolist, anti-New Deal, erstwhile—isolationist, former-fascist elements, Even the reactionary Democrats are with him. An organisation calling itself "American Democratic National Committee is carrying on a vicious anti-Roosevelt campaign. One of its circulars reads:—

"The Republican Party is at last in a position to challenge this Frankenstein monster. Without the hitherto unorganized Anti-New Deal, the G. O. P. cannot be certain of victory. Democrats are rallying to our call. They are disillusioned and bitter....."

On what points does this Committee differ from Roosevelt? It is obvious from the other propaganda material issued by it. One circular, headed "The New Deal Reds" says that the re-election of Roosevelt and "an indefinite entente with Stalin" would mean in the end "the communization of America." Another slashed Roosevelt for using the Army for taking over offending capitalist concerns like Montgomery Ward's.

Roosevelt is no Socialist. His reformist New Deal was only a humanitarian attempt to save the country from the ravages of unemployment, within the framework of private enterprise. Perhaps the New Deal actually saved the capitalist system in U. S. A. by averting a major economic crisis. But it is evident that even such 'reformism' is in disfavour with the Republican (and even some Democrats) backers of Dewey.

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"Let's Become Politicians"!

As Governor, Dewey's record is not very favourable so far as Labour is concerned. No wonder then that organized Labour (including Socialists and Communists) is almost wholly behind Roosevelt. And, what is significant, American Labour has decided to play an important role in national politics.

Holding key-position in the presidential election is C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee which has issued 2,000,000 copies of a pamphlet called "Political Primer For All Americans." Says the Primer:—

> "Politics is the science of how who gets what, when and why....
>
> "To the average American, politicians, are crooks.... The truth is that politicians are no more corrupt than the people who elect them. The people corrupt the politicians.... Let's quit blaming the politicians and face the responsibility of full citizenship....Let's become politicians ourselves."

C. I. O. (Committee of Industrial Organization) has a membership of 5,000,000 workers. But the influence of its Political Action Committee is said to extend even to a section of the A. F. of L. (American Federation of Labour), the rival Labour Union. Recently the Committee widened its activities and influence beyond Labour by setting up a National Citizens Political Action Committee, with a membership including many well-known intellectuals, artists, movie stars, writers, radicals and liberals.

The future of this new movement is uncertain. It may cause a leftward swing in American politics comparable to the role of the Labour Party in modern British history. For the time being, interest centres round it because it is pledged to support Roosevelt.

DEWEY

ROOSEVELT

Who wins?

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The Negro, Too, Has A Vote!

Thanks to the discriminatory, poll-tax laws of many Southern States, the bulk of the Negro population cannot vote. In some States even those who were legally eligible for voting were illegally prevented from exercising their legitimate right. But the Negro vote is undoubtedly a factor to be reckoned in any U. S. election. Many Democrats (particularly in the South) are still hostile to Negroes and even Roosevelt has not been able to come out wholeheartedly for complete racial equality, yet he certainly has shown marked sympathy for the coloured citizen. James Egbert Alen, President of the New York branch of "National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People" spoke for the Negroes when he wrote:—

> "The coming elections undoubtedly the most vital and historic which have ever been held in our country, are crucial to the Negro. Combinations of reactionaries are organizing themselves with a programme of trying to wipe out whatever gains have been made under the present administration by the Negro.....I see no other hope for the Negro people other than the re-election of President Roosevelt....."

*

Who Wins?

What then are the respective chances of the two candidates?

According to a "FORTUNE Survey of Public Opinion" published four months ago, less than a third (27,6%) of the people were out and out for a fourth term for Roosevelt and a slightly larger number (29.6%) were for Dewey. But 21.6% declared that "there are many things about Roosevelt I don't like but he still would make a better President than Dewey for the next four years' as against 13.1% who said that "While I think the Republicans should have nominated someone better Dewey still would make a better President than Roosevelt". Thus Roosevelt had 49.2% chances, Dewey 42.7, 8.1% said "Don't Know". Later on FORTUNE asked "Regardless of what you hope, who do you think will win?" The answers revealed:

Roosevelt 66.4 per cent.
Dewey 21.9 per cent.
Don't Know 11.7 per cent.

Basically, I should say the same position holds true to-day. If anything, the recent victories in the Pacific have improved Roosevelt's chances. While some private polls are reported to indicate a neck-to-neck race to the White House, the St. Louis Betting Commission reports that President Roosevelt is a three-to-one odds-on-favourite.

I am not a punter but if I were I would not put my shirt on Dewey.

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India's Vote

With the whole world becoming inter-dependant, India cannot be completely disinterested in this election. It does matter to us who becomes the next President of the U. S. A. Not that either Roosevelt or Dewey has in his hands to bestow freedom on us—or has even the remotest desire to do so—but whoever is elected to this high office will have in his power to influence the trend of world affairs which, in its turn, will vitally affect the position of India in the post-war world. Personally speaking the Chronicler's vote goes to Roosevelt for the following reasons:—

1. Roosevelt is a more competent, experienced and far-sighted politician than Dewey.
2. Roosevelt is comparatively less amenable to the influence of Party Bosses.
3. Roosevelt was an anti-fascist even before Pearl Harbour.
4. Roosevelt is a humanitarian, has some spark of idealism and a world vision which Dewey has not.
5. Roosevelt possesses a personality which will not be overwhelmed by Churchill in the councils of the world.

For these reasons, I think, India's vote too should go to good old F. D. R.

*

F. S. U.

Appropriately enough, the Friends of the Soviet Union are celebrating the 27th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution by holding an exhibition of remarkable war-time photographs received from the Soviet Union. The exhibition is being held at the Cama Institute, Museum East, Fort, and after its opening on November 6 at 6 p.m. will remain open to the public from 12 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day up to November 10. There is an entrance fee of Annas four.

I have seen these photographs and can say that the exhibition is worth a visit not only from those who are interested in the Soviet Union—and who isn't?—but also from professionals as well as amateur photographers and art-lovers in general.

THIS WEEK!

NOVEMBER 7 — Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

NOVEMBER 7—The people of the United States of America go to polls to elect a new President.

NOVEMBER 11—Armistice Day. This day, 26 years ago, World War I came to an end —and World War II began?

NORMANDY VILLAGE SLEEPS EASY

Back Into Peace-Time Life

By B. L. JACOT, U. S. War Correspondent

This is really old Allied liberated territory. United States paratroops, dropped into the outskirts of the village, were among the first troops to arrive on D-Day. The first wave of British Infantry took over from the Americans. The village must be one of the earliest to have come under Allied control.

The roof of the Mairie, behind its brave facade of white Norman stone, has a wrecked glider spiked almost vertically into it like a hat pin in a woman's hat in days gone by. But if the crash has done the building any harm you would not notice it on the ground floor.

There, in the snug of ice guarded by a long counter, sits a young English lieutenant and an elderly United States captain "Messieurs les Administrateurs," the village people call them. Monsieur le Maire spends most of his day with the two Allied officers, very proud of the fact that he has a seat at the plain deal table round which most of the problems of transport, housing, and food supplies are solved.

* * *

The village seems to be getting along very well under the new control. No one would call the Normans anything but co-operative. They co-operate in such numbers that it is extremely difficult to get within three deep of the counter that guards the office. A United States corporal who used to work on the Subway in New York is in charge of the hinged portion of the counter that, opening up, affords a gap in the rampart, by which the authorised may enter.

Corporal Ernest Maher O'Donnell has a sure touch. He speaks forcible French. He handles the crowds with an easy tact and assurance which is greatly admired by the young English Lieutenant and much appreciated by the Englishman's elderly boss —the American Captain, only a short time since teaching in Law School at Columbia University.

The Captain has thick lenses in his rimless glasses. They are bifocal and he has the habit of ducking his chin to listen to the streams of Norman French that pour at him across the table. Norman French is tough going, but the Captain is equal to it. His mother was French and he was raised to the language.

The suitors at the table are the Corporal's selection. You can tell by his manner that he would have liked each to drop a nickel in the slot and push through a gate, but his French is pretty good, too. Where he learnt it no one could say He is much too busy to be asked.

Monsieur Le Maire is a fat little man, bounding like a ball. His head is bald as an egg and his heavy eyebrows meet over a stubby little nose. He knows everyone and everything. The tall American refers most things to him. Even if he does not refer them, the Mayor takes them up on frequent interruptions.

* * *

Round this table, village life is redirected back into channels long since disrupted by war. Monsieur Le Maire was always at loggerheads with the Germans He has been gaoled three times, but the local people stuck to their mayor. The Germans could not get on without him and so he remained with the village, now the little man is in his element once more.

In his slow, scholarly way, the elderly U.S. captain has the deciding voice. He bases his decisions on the valuable advice of Monsieur Le Maire. From 8-30 a:m until it is dark he goes on administering, with breaks during which the young Englishman cheerfully takes up the burden. The English boy is a barrister, of London's Inner Temple, and he has only one arm. He lost the other in the Desert—with the British tanks at Alamein.

A Scottish sergeant by name McCulloch sits in an adjoining passage in charge of telephones and a teleprinter. He has for assistant an American who spends most of his time making—of all things—tea for the office staff The staff includes three French girls (one of them the daughter of Monsieur Le Maire).

Today is not a day that is more busy than any of the rest. But it must be rather a varied day. There is bright sunshine over the cobbles of the little square. The fountain is playing against the far wall and you can see the steeple of the Norman church red against the background of trees. The line of the hills is misty in the swim and heat of summer radiance. There are trucks parked under the orchard trees and guns have been winding up the white road into the hills in an apparently endless stream since before sunrise

Yet already the war seems receding from the village. Nothing you can actually put your finger on. Just that after five years the village with its traditions of Norman rural life otherwise unbroken over a thousand years, is coming out on top once more.

* * *

A priest in his shovel hat and voluminous skirts is wheeling his bicycle to prop it against the corporal's outer defences—the steps of the Maire. The corporal's vigilant eye does not let the approach pass unchallenged and his shout causes the Abbe to grin and give a little bow. He shifts the machine round the corner where fewer country-folk are likely to trip over it, fewer cows are likely to become entangled with it, and it is less likely to be "borrowed" by some foot-weary soldier

The Abbe is followed by a flock of women in ther Sunday best clothes —everything black. With the women are scores of children also in black. The Abbe says something to his flock, and they wait outside while the old man enters the Mairie alone to face Corporal O'Donnell. What passes must be news, for in a brace of shakes the Corporal is outside on the steps, taking a look at the flock. He nods and disappears into the black shadow of the interior.

British Spitfires pass over the village, flying over the house tops and filling the place with the throb of their engines. The Normans wave. It is a long time since anything except Allied machines have been seen in the skies The Abbe appears on the top of the steps and beckons. Two nuns work through the crowd of women and children. In all the black, they have passed unnoticed before.

An old woman in Norman costume carries a huge basket on her arm. Her face is finely-wrinkled, like a dried apple, and there is a silver down on her chin and under her hook nose. "We have come home to the farm," she says. "The men are away. But I and my daughter and her grandchildren...." She looks ninety, and probably is

* * *

The Abbe comes out smiling and the party moves off. The old priest, backed by the Mayor, has got what he wanted the Manor House (practically untouched) next to the Manor Farm (blown to rubble) for his flock. The British had had their eye on the place for a headquarters, but the Mayor has made a good case. Inside a week or so the Abbe, with the nuns, will have sorted out the gaggle of inhabitants, housed them, and set them back to work. Some sort of work. The Norman peasant does not mind much what the work is, as long as it is work.

"Here there is plenty of food," the Abbe explains. "Here my people have their homes Some are wrecked unfortunately. But homes, nonetheless. We shall soon repair them. In this rich country one has the materials. And we are among friends. The English are our brothers. Are we not all Normans? And, through the British, many of the Americans are Normans, too."

The American private is fixing a proclamation on the wall outside the Mairie It is a newly-printed sheet setting out maximum prices for various foodstuffs. It is signed with an inspiring message by none other than Britain's Montgomery himself. The Normans have tasted no coffee since 1940.

Two English girls from a mobile field ambulance wander across the square. They have just cadged a ride from Bayeux on an American truck, "to have a look round the country." They look very smart in their Women's Auxiliary Air Force uniforms—a fact which is appreciated by the truck load of Americans who gave them the lift. Whistles and a forest of waving arms can still be seen and heard across the square through the dust of that disappearing truck.

The girls are nurses, and they have been making the trip to the landing strips now for some days They are old habituees of the beaches and liberated Normandy. They ask the Scottish sergeant what there is to see in the town. Inside a couple of minutes, the nurses are in a back room of the Mairie in the ready company of the American private (he has a most engaging grin) and McCulloch o' the Braes. The party is drinking iced grape-fruit juice—from California. And tea from England.

British and American personnel are entirely interchangeable in this newly-functioning service under General Eisenhower's Supreme Command. The Administration functions as a single unit, and even the uniforms begin to look alike, for the Americans greatly favour the British idea of "stern-starvers"—the short blouse-like tunics that end at the waistline. Many American rank badges are affixed to Briitsh battle blouses

When night comes up in earnest, the Mairie shuts down for the day. Black-out regulations are very strictly enforced. It almost amounts to a curfew—in the place where curfew originated nine hundred years ago. The battle-maimed Englishman or the elderly American comes off-duty and the shutters go up round the little room with the teleprinter and telephone exchange. Someone is on duty there all night: and the McCulloch o' the Braes sleeps in the Mairie. So does the corporal from New York.

Night falls and the moon comes up to throw dark shadows across the cobbled square. Shadow of a wrecked glider stuck like a hat-pin in the Mairie roof. The village sleeps with the tumult and crash of battle now no longer there.

The tide of battle has swept on from the beaches.

Liberation has come to this corner of Normandy—a corner of the soil of Europe to which, as the Abbe said, England and America owe so much.

The village sleeps easy tonight.

'I Am Only....A Connection'

Interview With Goering's Aunt

Virginia Cowles, the "Daily Telegraph" special correspondent with the British Second Army in Holland, gives an account of an interview with an old lady, aged 70 called Frau Schuster who, she was told, was Goering's aunt.

The interview took place about three miles south of the Dutch town of Nijmegen, where a small strip of German territory prods like a finger into Holland.

I was accompanied by an English Captain, referred to as "Mickie" (she writes), and an American lieutenant belonging to a parachute unit fighting with the British. The American lieutenant acted as guide.

"If you want to see her I will take you over there," said the lieutenant. He warned us, however, that Frau Schuster might not talk as freely as she once did. "She is just catching on the fact that her fat little nephew does not cut much ice any longer."

We walked down the road, then through a fruit orchard and over the barbed wire fence across a field. Once we had to crawl along single file as we were within easy range of snipers. Finally we came to a large white house built in a funny hexagonal shape with half a dozen roof-tops at different angles.

The lieutenant led us into the kitchen. At either end of the room, two German maids were sitting stiffly on stools, one of them bent over a piece of embroidery and the other spinning wool. They made no sign when we entered keeping their eyes carefully averted.

The lieutenant led us up the stairs and knocked on a door. We found ourselves in a small room in one corner of which sitting on a stool, exactly like the servants in the kitchen, was a maid in black dress also bent over a piece of embroidery. In front of us seated in an armchair was a handsome white-haired woman of 70 and next to her a girl in her twenties.

The old lady was well dressed in a wool frock with fur around her neck, neat shoes and stockings. She was obviously a woman of education and means, and even in her present uncertain situation managed to retain something of the manner of a grande dame. She bowed when we came in and motioned to two chairs. The girl did not look at us.....

I opened the conversation by saying that we had come to see her, because we had been told that she was Goering's aunt.

A look of hesitation crossed her face.

"Who told you that?"

"The people in the village."

"Those foolish people are always looking for sensation. I am not his aunt . . . . only a connection."

Although she spoke good English, she pretended that she could not find another word for "connection" and we were left to figure it out for ourselves.

She seemed more than willing to talk to us. She told us that her husband had been in the civil service and during the first 20 years of her married life she had lived at Metz. At the end of the last war, she had had to move and had come to Beek.

Then she brought the conversation back to Goering. You could see that she was torn between a new fear that had come into her life and the old pride of relationship of which she had so long been proud. She said that Goering had often stayed with her at Metz when he was a young man.

Her voice was affectionate but when Mickie asked if she knew Frau Goering, the expression changed.

"She is all right", she said with a deprecating shrug.

Then she went on to describe Goering's shooting lodge near Berlin. It was a simple house, she said, but of course there were some very fine things in it.

"When you consider that Goering's father had never had a penny", she continued, "it was amazing to think what a rich man Hermann had become."

"How did he get so rich?" Mickie asked innocently.

The old lady smiled knowingly. "That is what we call an enigma."

We replied that it was not much of an enigma to the rest of the world.

Then the conversation drifted to war. Frau Schuster told us that although she had not travelled for a year, Germany was in an appalling state of destruction. She said that she thought the war a great mistake.

"Surely you must have thought that you had a good chance in 1940," said Mickie.

"No! no!" said the old lady unconvincingly. "I never thought that we would win."

Mickie asked Frau Schuster if she had any relatives fighting in the war.

She said: "None any longer, because they are all dead; that is, except for Hermann."

She did not seem to notice the slip that she had made.

Then I asked her why she remained behind and she admitted that she had left things too late.

"Aren't you afraid here?" said Mickie, thinking of shell fire.

She, misunderstanding his meaning declared, "American and British soldiers are very polite."

ON HIS REACHING THE 75TH YEAR

(By A. J. L. SEQUEIRA)

The Nation pays to you her homage dear;
With Love and Toil you bind the Union strong;
The Flags with Wheel are waving high in sky—
To greet you on your joyful Natal Day.

Lo Greetings come to you from far and near;
The cheques and coins and notes and books and rest;
But best of all are blessings from the Great;
Who rules and guides His creatures one and all.

Let's raise our hands to Him on glorious day,
To bless and guide the Nation's leaders great;
And keep you in our midst with health and strength,
For years to come—and bless with useful toil.

To you we give our love, in you we keep
Our hope to eke with peace a mighty goal—
To win for Country dear and children all.
A Land with Freedom, Love, and Liberty.

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8TH ARMY GOES FORWARD

Eighth Army advance in Italy—Twenty-five pounder guns of a British field regiment lead a convoy of Bren carriers, troop and ammunition carriers, along "Arrow Route" near Razzola. The infantry, some six miles forward, have lost touch with the retreating enemy.

Registered No. B. 4666

In Liberated Italy

Clearing another liberated Italian city. Greek soldiers fighting with the Eighth Army, on entering Rimini, Italy, sweep for mines and clear barbed wire barricades in residential part of the city.

Photos: USOWI.

EXIT ROMMEL

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By
ALAN MOOREHEAD

****

Montgomery's Camp.

We were all sitting around in the staff mess tent after dinner, with rain pouring down on the canvas, when the news of Rommel's death came through. Montgomery was not dining with us but privately. He had gone back to his office a few hundred yards away across the wet fields and had switched on his radio to listen to the late news, a thing he does every night before going to bed.

What he said or thought I do not know. But one can guess. Only a few days ago General Horrocks had got a new picture of Rommel for him and it was pinned up there over his desk. It had been captured near Arnhem.

I fancy that he would have liked to talk to his arch-opponent, Rommel, more than anyone else in this war.

Rommel was not at the opening of Alamein. He was away, sick with desert sores, in a Vienna clinic when the frightful news came through that his lieutenants were falling all along the line. Rommel in a passion disobeyed his doctor and flew to Alamein to find his army on the point of rout.

Even his dramatic leadership could do nothing. Falling back into Tunisia, he was broken, sick and ageing. His desert sores were worse. He appeared in front of his men on the Matmata Hills at Mareth, his throat swathed in bandage, and harangued them hoarsely. German tanks charged. Montgomery saw it coming. He knew this was the decisive day. Fifty-two German tanks were knocked out without the loss of one of ours.

The Afrika Korps was stunned. It reeled back. It never recovered. All Africa was lost to the Germans on that day.

Rommel knew it was the end. He gave up there and then. He took a plane out of Africa, and never returned.

He wanted to put himself against Montgomery just once again in the greatest battle of all, so Hitler gave him the job of repelling the Western front landings. But it was not Rommel of the Afrika Korps. The touch had gone. It was a brilliant corps general who had been puffed up to the position of Supreme Field Commander and that was a height Rommel could never reach.

Rommel stayed in the field just long enough to see how strong, how utterly outclassed, he was. Once again he was hunted, broken, tired. He was beginning to hint to his staff that the war was lost.

Then one day he was driving through the village of Livarot in Normandy when our strafing planes got him. He was sitting beside the driver when bullets hit. The metal corner of the windscreen caught him on the temple, causing acute concussion. He was taken to Lisieux hospital and lay for hours unconscious. The crisis passed; he was evacuated to Germany and placed on the retired list.

By August he was walking about again. Some of the generals we have since captured talked to him, but he was very feeble and convinced that the war was lost. There was talk of him coming back on active service, when his death was suddenly announced.

In the early Desert days the British Command were a little concerned that Rommel was becoming too much of a legend.

Montgomery deliberately made the battle into a personal struggle between himself and Rommel. He said in effect: "Look. Here is this man; I will show you he is no good. I know he is no good. I will defeat him." When a general says a thing like that and then makes good his words, the soldiers do not forget.

Here in this headquarters, which is still by and large an Eighth Army headquarters, it is seen that the death of Rommel is an excellent thing since he might easily have been the man to resurrect the German army after armistice. He would have been a dangerously popular figure in peace, something like Hindenburg was, after a time perhaps. Still—it is a pity that he will never meet Montgomery.—"Daily Express."

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